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Cover

1985 has been designated International Youth Year by the United Nations with the theme of "Participation, Development, Peace". This year's annual report recognizes the young people of the Northwest Territories.

Front: (clockwise from the top) Albert Anavilok, 19, Coppermine; Tommy Desjarlais, 17, Snowdrift; Eileen Drygeese, 15, Detah; Sally Karetak, 17, Eskimo Point; Caroline Scott, 16, Cambridge Bay.

Back: (clockwise from the top) Vince Haugland, 16, Tungsten; Larry Beaulieu, 18, Fort Resolution; Brenda Lyall, 17, Frobisher Bay.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honourable David Crombie, P. C., M. P.,
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the 1984 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

During their first year in office members of the 10th Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories took an active role in dealing with issues of Territorial-wide concern such as housing, the economy, and language services, while attending to the particular needs of their constituents.

Political evolution and development continued with the selection by the full caucus of the Legislative Assembly of eight elected members to serve on the Executive Council, and the designation of the Honourable Richard Nerysoo as Government Leader.

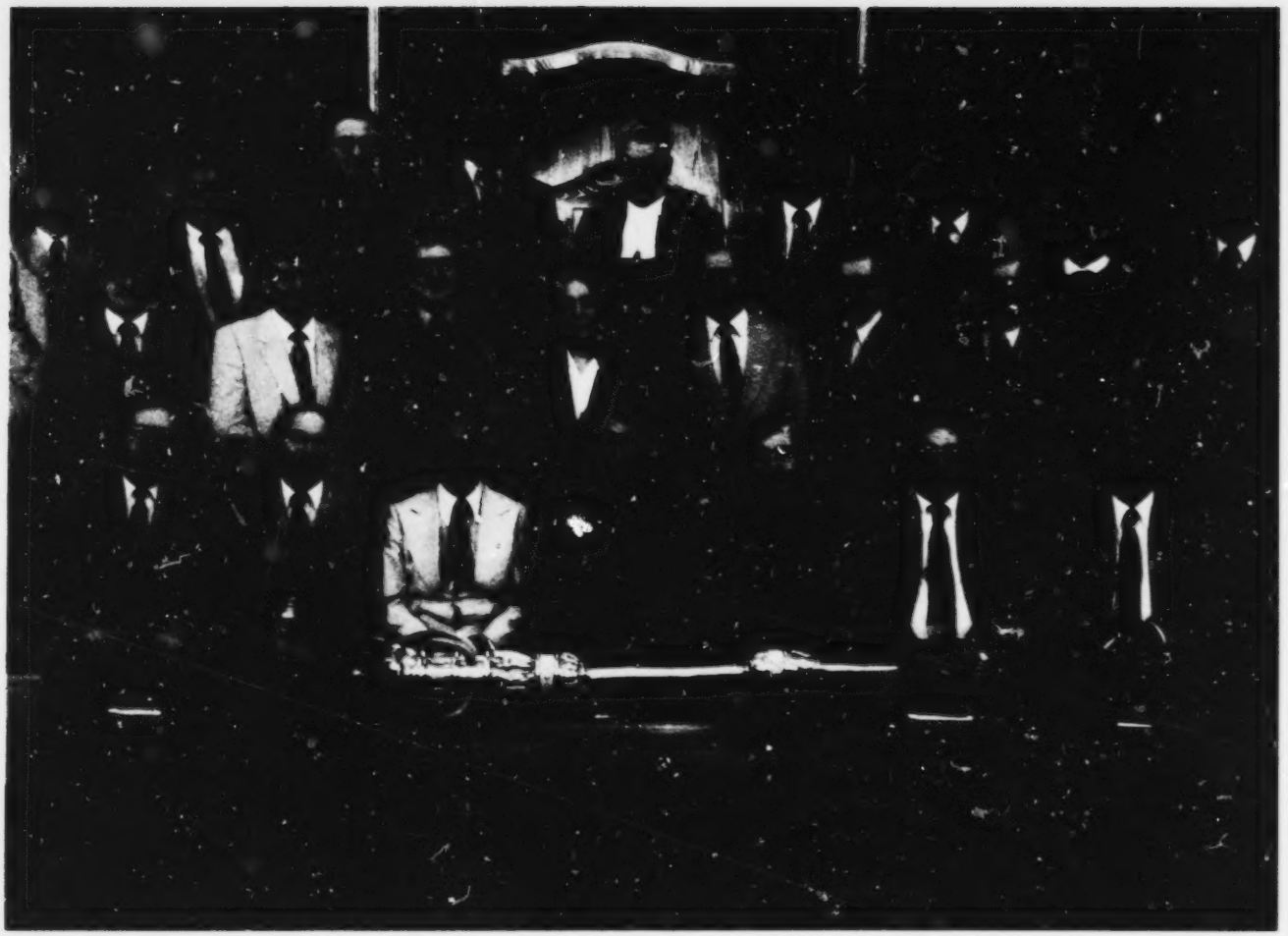
Economic conditions improved in the Northwest Territories during 1984, with mines in full production and an extensive exploration season, extensive oil development in the Norman Wells area, and promising oil finds in the Beaufort Sea. The signing of the COPE agreement in June is also viewed as an important step for the economic as well as the social development of the Western Arctic.

The future of the North is dependent on the wise counsel of our elders and the enthusiasm and initiative of our youth. As 1985 has been designated by the United Nations as International Youth Year, we have featured in this year's report photographs of the young people of the Northwest Territories, with all their diversity of culture and range of activities.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Parker

John H. Parker,
Commissioner.



The Tenth Legislative Assembly began its four year term in January, 1984. Linda Sorensen represented the Yellowknife South constituency up until July 30, 1984 and Ted Richard was sworn-in as the new member for Yellowknife South on October 30, 1984.

Back row: James Wah-Shee (Rae-Lac La Martre); Sam Gargan (Deh Cho); Red Pedersen (Kitikmeot West); Mike Ballantyne (Yellowknife North); Hon. Donald Stewart, Speaker (Hay River); Ted Richard (Yellowknife South); Michael Angottitaurug (Kitikmeot East); Eliza Lawrence (Tu Nedhe); Pauloosie Paniloo (Baffin Central).

Centre row: Hon. Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta); Hon. Bruce McLaughlin (Pine Point); Hon. Gordon Wray (Kivalliviik); Hon. Nellie Cournoyea (Nunakput); Hon. Tom Butters (Inuvik); Arnold McCallum (Fort Smith); Hon. Dennis Patterson (Iqaluit); John T'Seleie (Sahtu).

Front row: Bob MacQuarrie (Yellowknife Centre); Hon. Nick Sibbeston (Deh Cho Gah); Moses Appaqaq (Hudson Bay); Hon. Tagak Curley (Aivilik); Lady Pudluk (High Arctic); Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South); Elijah Erkloo (Foxe Basin).

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

John H. Parker
Commissioner

COMMISSIONER'S ACTIVITIES

Steady progress and change in the area of constitutional and political development occurred in the Northwest Territories throughout 1984. One of the constitutional changes involved the position of Deputy Commissioner. At the end of 1983, with the concurrence of the federal cabinet, Deputy Commissioner Robert S. Pilot ceased to sit as an Executive Council member, and commenced new duties as deputy minister of the Executive Council. His formal term ended with the appointment by federal Order-in-Council on April 12 of a new Deputy Commissioner, Agnes Semmler of Inuvik.

Mrs. Semmler, born in Old Crow, Yukon, has lived almost all of her life in the Western Arctic and Mackenzie Delta areas. She has played a prominent part in many organizations in the NWT, and was a founding member and later treasurer of the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE). She was also the first woman in the NWT to serve as a justice of the peace. While she will not sit as a member of the Executive Council nor have any portfolio responsibilities, she may represent the Commissioner on ceremonial occasions and act for him in a formal capacity in his absence.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature held early in January following the Territorial election of November 1983, eight members chosen by the full caucus to form an Executive Council were confirmed in their positions by the Commissioner. The caucus designated the Honourable Richard Nerysoo as Government Leader, and the Commissioner and Mr. Nerysoo, acting jointly, appointed individual ministers to their departmental portfolios.

This marked the first time that an elected Government Leader was chosen by the full caucus, and also the first time that all eight of the Executive Council members were elected. The Commissioner continues to chair the Executive Council, with the Government Leader taking the role of deputy chairman. In extending congratulations to the new ministers, the Commissioner noted that the work was not easy, nor the responsibilities light, but that these positions were of vital importance to the conduct of responsible government.

With the devolution of portfolios to elected ministers of the Executive Council, the Commissioner recognized that the need for him to sit with the Legislature during deliberations of the committee of the whole had diminished. As one further step toward full responsible government, and in recognition of normal Canadian parliamentary practice, commencing with the third session of the Tenth Assembly the Commissioner ceased sitting with the members of the Legislature in committee of the whole. In the Legislature, matters relating to the Commissioner's responsibility for the Department of Personnel are handled by the Government Leader.

When he opened the first session of the Tenth Legislative Assembly on January 11, 1984, the Commissioner welcomed the new members and commented on the progress towards responsible government.

"In a constantly changing democratic society it is important that each ethnic group and each geographical area of that society have strong representation in the legislative process. It is encouraging to note that this house is an almost perfect representation of the ethnic population of the Northwest Territories, and there is certainly no doubt that the members represent every section of our far flung territory".

The Commissioner's Awards Committee considers nominations and makes recommendations to the Commissioner regarding these awards, which are presented to people who have distinguished themselves by exceptional public service or by acts of bravery.

At a community ceremony in Grise Fiord, the Commissioner's Award for Public Service at the highest level was presented to Abraham Pijamini. Mr. Pijamini retired recently as a special constable with the RCMP after 25 years of loyal and dedicated service to the people of his community.

Commissioner Parker toured Arctic Bay with the community's mayor Philip Qamaniq in August.

Tony Rabesca, 19, Rae; Gordon Kokak, 18, Coppermine; Donna Marie Marykuca, 13, Yellowknife. (clockwise from the top)

In a ceremony at Frobisher Bay in August, the Commissioner's Award for Bravery at the second level was presented to Tommy Innokee and Adamee Naulaq for their rescue of an infant from a burning house.

During his address to the Legislature when it reconvened February 3, the Commissioner announced that Corporal Jim Rouse of the RCMP Inuvik, and John Hamilton of Vancouver, B.C. will be receiving the Commissioner's Award for Bravery at the highest level. Each of these men, with total disregard for his own safety, rescued a child from the cab of a truck submerged in the Mackenzie River at Inuvik on july 20, 1983. Miss Karen Joan Lassen of Calgary and Constable D. J. Lewchak, RCMP Inuvik, will receive the award for bravery at the second level for their actions in the same incident.

In his address marking the opening of the second session of the Legislature convened in Fort Smith on May 9, the Commissioner noted that the Arctic Winter Games had returned to their birthplace in Yellowknife March 18 to 23, and that the NWT was the unofficial "winner" of the 8th Games. "But more important than the medal totals was the spirit of friendly competition and the sharing of northern cultures that the games engendered", he added.

Throughout the year, but at a somewhat reduced level, Commissioner Parker accompanied by his wife Helen visited various communities in the Northwest Territories. This travel provided an opportunity to meet with band and municipal councils, private groups and citizens, and to hear individual and community concerns.

At the end of May, accompanied by Ludy Pudluk, MLA, High Arctic, a visit was made to Resolute and the Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island and to Grise Fiord. A return trip was made to the High Arctic in August when visits were made to Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Nanisivik and Igloolik. Accompanied by Elijah Erkloo, MLA, Foxe Basin, the Commissioner met with the hamlet councils in each community. A number of issues were raised, particularly concerning such matters as community roads and use of native languages.

On May 14, the Commissioner and Mrs. Parker travelled to Ottawa to attend the swearing-in of the Honourable Jeanne Sauve as Governor General, and a reception at Government House for Lieutenant Governors.

On June 5, Mr. Parker joined ministers and other leaders from across the North and travelled to Tuktoyaktuk for the signing of the COPE agreement. Other travel in June included a visit to Fort Smith and a dinner in honour of Bishop Paul Piche's silver anniversary as Bishop of Mackenzie Diocese, and a day later the Commissioner served as master of ceremonies at the Petitot River bridge for the official opening of the Liard Highway. Later in the day, he participated in ceremonies in Yellowknife marking the official opening of the 50th anniversary "homecoming" celebrations.

Throughout the year, the Commissioner welcomed and spoke to numerous visiting dignitaries and groups. Included among these were visiting ambassadors, the National Defence College, guests of Echo Bay Mines, and Dr. James Nininger, president of the Conference Board of Canada, and Mrs. Nininger. While on an extensive tour through the Northwest Territories, the Ningers accompanied the Commissioner and Mrs. Parker on a visit to Snowdrift where a meeting was held with the band council.

As ardent supporters of northern athletic and cultural activities, the Parkers travelled to Aklavik in July to attend the Northern Games.

At the invitation of the Honourable Tagak Curley, the Commissioner was the keynote speaker at the provincial mine ministers dinner. Drawing on his extensive knowledge of the mining industry and developments in the NWT, the Commissioner spoke about the optimistic climate for resource development in the NWT and the increasing involvement of the Government of the Northwest Territories in resource matters.

On a visit to Rae Edzo in August with MLA James Wah-Shee, a wide range of issues were discussed at a meeting with Chief Joe Rabesca and the band and hamlet councils. Many of the achievements and future plans of the band development corporation were highlighted during the meeting.

Recognizing that certain groups are under-represented in the public service, the Commissioner, as executive member responsible for Personnel, advanced a proposal on affirmative action. It was agreed that a government-wide policy would be established and affirmative action plans instituted which will seek to increase the numbers of native persons in public service and assist them to advance into more senior positions. Similar policies and action plans are to be developed for other disadvantaged groups, such as women and disabled people.

At the end of September, the Commissioner met with the new Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable David Crombie, in Ottawa. The following week Mr. Parker joined in welcoming the minister to Yellowknife, where he held extensive discussions with the Executive Council.

As a result of the vacancy in the Legislature created by the resignation of Lynda Sorensen, MLA, Yellowknife South, Commissioner Parker issued the writ authorizing a by-election for mid-October in that consituency, and following the election, Ted Richard was sworn in as the new member for Yellowknife South. On October 31, the Commissioner opened the third session of the Tenth Assembly in the new Legislative Assembly chambers, and welcomed the newly elected member.

In late November, the Commissioner joined the Honourable Dennis Patterson, Minister of Education, and other guests at opening ceremonies for the new school in Clyde River.

His Holiness, Pope John Paul II was a distinguished visitor to the Northwest Territories in September. Although unable to land at Fort Simpson because of weather conditions, the Pope did stop at Yellowknife and met with people gathered at the airport.

Mr. Parker presented the Commissioner's Award for Public Service to Abraham Pijamini (left) during a visit to Grise Fiord. Commissioner's Awards for Bravery were presented to Adamee Naulaq (left) and Tommy Innukee (right) at a ceremony in Frobisher Bay (bottom).

In his capacity as Vice-Prior of the Order of St. John's, Commissioner Parker presented RCMP Chief Superintendent Hugh A. Feagan with the Long Service Order Medal.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GOVERNMENT LEADER

The Honourable Richard Nerysoo

The first year of the Tenth Legislative Assembly — and my first year as Government Leader — has been marked by significant political and economic change. I was particularly fortunate in that the foundation for political development had been well established as a result of the efforts of the previous Executive Council, and in particular, my predecessor, Mr. George Braden.

At this time the major challenge facing our government will be to build upon the foundation that has been established and to further the objectives and priorities of the Executive Council of the 10th Assembly. The Northern economic and social environment continues to change, and I and my Executive colleagues are committed to ensuring that the direction and pace of these changes benefit all residents of the Northwest Territories.

If we are to accept this responsibility, public institutions and processes must be brought under the control of the Government of the NWT to ensure that they are accountable to northern residents. To achieve this end, we have developed plans for the transfer of most provincial-like functions from the Government of Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories and have impressed upon the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs the importance placed by the people of the NWT on the achievement of full responsible government.

While political development is important, it provides only the means by which other priorities can be met; priorities such as ensuring a viable future for youth whether in traditional or in wage oriented occupations.

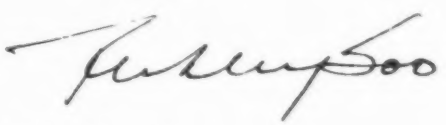
By the time our children achieve adulthood, the NWT will have passed into the twenty-first century and will face unprecedented opportunities and competition as we move into the Information Age. Our young of today will make up this new society and we must devote every effort to guaranteeing their future. Nothing could be more detrimental to our future than to have our people become victims of change rather than the benefactors.

As a native northerner, I am seriously concerned about the future of our trapping industry. Environmental activists, through their adverse publicity, have severely limited the ability of our residents to rely on trapping as a source of income. Only a few years ago, the sealing harvest represented an important source of food and cash income for our Inuit residents, whereas it has now all but disappeared. Considering the previous success of the anti-sealing campaign and given the current effort being spent on the "anti-fur" campaign, it is imperative that we work together as northerners to promote the industry. In my presentation to the Premiers in August, I stressed the importance of the fur industry — especially to aboriginal peoples — and asked for the support of all provinces in saving this valuable component of our heritage. The response of all provinces was very positive.

The past year has also been marked by disappointments. The visit of the Pope to Fort Simpson was to be a significant cultural and historical event, which unfortunately became a source of disappointment for many participants. However, in his message delivered in Yellowknife, the Pope made a firm commitment to the spiritual, political and economic advancement of native people. In his words:

"It is clearly the position of the church that people have a right in public life to participate in decisions affecting their lives . . . This is true of everyone. It has particular implication for native peoples, in your strivings to take your rightful place among the peoples of the earth, with a just and equitable degree of self-governing. For you a land base with adequate resources is also necessary for developing a viable economy."

One major achievement, in which I take great personal satisfaction, was the adoption of aboriginal languages as working languages of the government. Initially Ottawa had intended to arbitrarily change the NWT Act to make the territories bilingual. The Executive Council, however, insisted that official languages legislation fell within the government's authority and we drew up our own legislation, which ensured equal representation for English, French and northern native languages. The NWT Language Ordinance was approved by the Legislative Assembly in May, 1984. The ultimate goal is to ensure native languages become increasingly common in every aspect of life — at home, in the schools, in business, in government and in the courts.



Richard Nerysoo,
Government Leader.

Kovalak Totalik, 18, Spence Bay; Vincent Haugland, 16, Tungsten; Cecilia Chocolate, 22, Rae Lakes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE

The Department of the Executive is made up of a number of agencies providing advice and support to the Executive Council. It performs the dual functions of developing government-wide systems and standards necessary to formulate government priorities, legislation, policies and financial plans, as well as reviewing proposals submitted by departments to ensure conflicts with previously approved government plans have been identified.

Executive branch agencies do not develop policies or programs in responsibility areas assigned to departments, nor do they deliver programs. The primary agencies within the Executive branch include: Executive Committee Secretariat; Priorities and Planning Secretariat; Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat and Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat.

The Department of the Executive was created in 1984 to improve the efficiency of the Executive committee system, as well as improve internal coordination. Robert Pilot, appointed to the newly established position of deputy minister of the Executive Council, has been instrumental in making the needed changes.

Other changes occured in the Executive organization as a result of the transfer of the responsibility of the women's office (now called the Status of Women Secretariat), the creation of a position to advise ministers on cultural matters, and a change in the relationship of regional directors. Regional directors now represent elected members at regional council meetings where the elected member cannot attend. They report on government activities in the region and seek advice on planning matters.

The Government of the Northwest Territories also assumed responsibility for geographic place names from the Federal Government early in the year. Place name changes or new place names reflecting the history and culture of the Northwest Territories are now the direct responsibility of the Territorial Government. Official recognition of names requires their submission to the Canadian permanent committee on geographic place names, of which the Government of the Northwest Territories is now a member.

Under the direction of the Government Leader, Honourable Richard Nerysoo, the government began a process that will, when complete, result in the formulation of priorities and plans to carry out the future directions of the government for the next four years.

One of the priorities that will continue to be stressed by the Executive Council is language and culture. In response to the Federal Government's initiative to make the NWT officially bilingual, the Territorial Government prepared a counter proposal for the enhancement of services and programs in all native languages as well as French. This resulted in a commitment from the Federal Government to provide $16 million in funding for the purpose of native language development and services. Mr. Nerysoo announced the appointment of Brian Lewis, former deputy minister of Education, to coordinate implementation of the language programs associated with the Territorial Government proposal. The task involves public consultation on the languages, their use, revival, preservation and enhancement, as well as review of existing programs and recommendations on an action plan to implement the changes.

Government Leader Richard Nerysoo met with newly appointed Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs David Crombie in Yellowknife in September.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Aboriginal claims and constitutional development are of fundamental importance in the Northwest Territories, for the outcome of these processes will determine the major property rights, political rights and constitutional arrangements of the vast territory.

Dennis Patterson is profoundly involved in these developments, both as minister and as chairman of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum (NCF). The associate minister, Nick Sibbeston, is equally involved, holding special responsibility for directing the government's participation in the Dene/Metis claim and as chairman of the Western Constitutional Forum (WCF).

The year's outstanding achievement was the signing of the Inuvialuit final agreement on June 5. Dennis Patterson was in Tuktoyaktuk for the occasion and was a signatory for Canada. Parliament acted speedily to pass the agreement into law and on July 25, 1984 the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act created a new regime of land ownership, wildlife management and economic organization in the Western Arctic, the first comprehensive land claims settlement north of 60. Many shared the minister's sentiments when he told the Legislative Assembly that the Inuvialuit had shown "... a tremendous example to all people of the Northwest Territories, as to what can be obtained in the way of just settlement of claims with hard work".

Mr. Patterson and Government Leader Richard Nerysoo took part in the First Minister's conference on aboriginal rights in March. The Government of the Northwest Territories was disappointed at the lack of progress made at that conference, since it had been hoped that agreement could be reached on the entrenchment of some rights, particularly the right of aboriginal peoples to self-government. The government stressed the need to make progress and is committed to preparing actively, in consultation with aboriginal organizations, for the next two conferences.

Mr. Patterson, with other northern Canadian leaders, addressed Judge Berger's Alaska Native Review Commission in Anchorage on political development in northern Canada. It is a common Alaskan view that Canadian native emphasis on the development of models for political self-determination, in addition to settlements for land and money, holds more promise for the survival of native society than Alaskan-type settlements.

The NCF and the WCF, together with the Constitutional Alliance of the Northwest Territories — of which the two ministers are co-chairmen — continued preparatory work for the division of the Northwest Territories.

The alliance made progress on the most difficult issue facing it, agreement towards a boundary between the proposed new territories. At meetings in March and July, the alliance declared as its objective the determination of a boundary by June 1985 that would provide both jurisdictions with the political and economic potential to evolve towards provincehood.

Thirteen principles were set out to govern achievement of this objective, ranging from economic and demographic considerations to communications. A continuing mutual interest in trans-border matters (e.g. migratory animals) is recognized, and such matters are to be dealt with in a reciprocal manner in both constitutions.

The alliance will seek a consensus from its membership on a boundary, to be followed by a yet-to-be determined form of Territorial-wide ratification.

Both forums continued to conduct research and public consultation through workshops at regional and local levels, in the areas of customary law, the use and enhancement of aboriginal languages and resource, boundary and economic issues. Both forums appeared before the Indian and Northern Development standing committee to discuss their proposals in detail and answer questions from the members.

The Executive Council met with the Dene/Metis leadership in the fall with a view to agreeing on basic land claims principles at the political level. Such agreements between all parties will, it is thought, speed up negotiations by officials. Also agreed upon was an effort to be made by the Territorial Government and the two remaining claimant groups, the Dene/Metis and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), to develop common positions for claims negotiations.

Secretariat Activities

The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat is an agency of the Department of the Executive designed to serve the aboriginal rights and constitutional development minister, associate minister and the special committee on aboriginal rights and constitutional development.

In addition to providing staff support as required to the ministers, the secretariat provides Territorial Government negotiators on the TFN and Dene/Metis claims, as it did on the Inuvialuit claim. Once the latter was settled, the secretariat assisted the federal government and the Inuvialuit with the enrollment of beneficiaries and co-ordinated for the Territorial Government interdepartmental assessment of new responsibilities under the agreement and the cost of discharging them.

Of the two outstanding claims, the TFN, with 12 subagreements initialled, appears closer to the agreement-in-principle stage. It is reasonable to hope for an agreement-in-principle during 1985. Dene/Metis progress on eligibility, reorganization of a negotiating approach and establishment, with the Territorial Government, of a common strategy on basic principles, are encouraging indications that progress at the table will be more rapid.

Government Leader Richard Nerysoo represented the Government of the Northwest Territories at the First Ministers' Conference on aboriginal rights in Ottawa in March. A planning meeting for the conference was held in Yellowknife in January (right). Among those attending were (left to right) Charlie Watt and John Amagoalik, co-chairmen of the Inuit Committee on National Issues, and Dennis Patterson, Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development. Mr. Patterson was also very active during the year as chairman of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum which held public meetings in several communities, such as Coral Harbour (bottom right).

James Sdammler signed the historic COPE agreement at Tuktoyaktuk on June 5, 1984.

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES SECRETARIAT

The Honourable Tagak Curley is the minister responsible for the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat. He assumed the portfolio in January, 1984.

Monitoring the impacts of development activities is one of the provisions of the resource development policy that was promulgated in October 1982. In 1983-84 the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs jointly funded a contract to propose a method for cumulative socio-economic monitoring in the Beaufort Sea region. A cumulative monitoring approach would change the emphasis from monitoring individual oil company's activities to an approach that focuses on government, industry and community efforts on specific issues of concern.

Workshops on cumulative monitoring were held in Inuvik and Yellowknife to develop recommendations for a pilot project in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Delta area.

The resource development policy allows the Territorial government to designate development impact zones (DIZ) which provides the government with a single public focus for resource development issues within a geographic zone. Leaders from the municipal and local levels within the zones make up the DIZ group.

As an indication of the acceptance of the DIZ concept, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Territorial Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, as well as industry, agreed on new approaches to improve coordination and enhance community participation in dealing with oil and gas development concerns raised by Beaufort communities. The existing Beaufort-Mackenzie Delta DIZ society was recognized as the primary point of contact between governments and the communities. The ministers also established a Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea coordinating office in Inuvik to interface with the DIZ society.

At the request of the minister, the secretariat will review the implications to the government and the NWT of the Beaufort Sea environmental assessment panel's recommendations. Recommendations were received and provided to the minister on a number of development projects including Panarctic's Bent Horn proposal and the Consolidated Magnorth proposal. The proposed Slave River Hydro project and the Polar Gas pipeline project are also under review.

A resource management and revenue sharing agreement with the Government of Canada would secure for the Territorial Government a wide range of provincial-like authorities and responsibilities over natural resource exploitation activities. Work began on resource management and revenue sharing issues in 1982. Despite an initially cool response from the Federal Government, the Territorial Government remains optimistic that intergovernmental discussions and negotiations will begin in 1985.

New guidelines for the federal environmental and review office (FEARO) were published in July 1984 in the form of an Order-In-Council. The basic principles and procedures of the environment review panel (EARP) are set out, as well as the responsibilities and roles of federal government departments and of other agencies under EARP. The secretariat is reviewing the Order-In-Council to determine how the Territorial Government can best meet its own project review objectives.

In May 1984, the Treasury board approved the first four years of the seven year Northern Oil and Gas action program (NOGAP). This included $8 million for territorial projects. During the first year the Territorial Government will receive $1,265,000 covering 12 projects, as well as coordination of costs to the Territorial Government in the program. Contribution agreements have been signed, money has been transferred, a coordinator will be hired and projects have started. The projects include a study of the industrial boom/bust phenomenon, development of a monitoring system to track the socio-economic impacts of development and gathering of wildlife harvesting statistics.

Negotiations took place over the last several years with the Yukon Government to create a mechanism which would allow an efficient and workable process for management of resource development issues along the mutual boundary.

The Canada Oil and Gas Act (1982) requires companies requesting exploration agreements to submit Canada benefits plans for approval of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs in the case of activity on Canada lands north of 60. The federal minister

The 41st Provincial Mines Ministers' Conference was held in Yellowknife in August. The meeting, which was attended by ministers and deputy ministers, was chaired by the Hon. Tagak Curley.

established a northern benefits committee in each territory as a mechanism to promote participation in socio-economic benefits to oil and gas activity. The decision was made that the Territorial Government will not take part in the committee because it was not offered a meaningful role in the review process. It believes that input into exploration for oil and gas benefits for northerners from these activities would suffer unless the Territorial government is given a meaningful role.

The task force report on pipeline construction costs (the Horte Report) sponsored by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada completed its work and released its recommendations in late 1983. While the report dealt with pipeline construction costs Canada-wide, it paid special attention to northern regulatory issues. As well, it recognized the importance of the Territorial Government's resource development policy.

In late 1983 the federal minister invited the Territorial Government to participate in the northern regulatory review; a comprehensive cross-government and departmental review of all major northern regulatory processes. Included in the review will be regulatory mechanisms affecting the oil and gas industry and the mining industry. The purpose of the review is to identify gaps, inconsistencies and overlaps in the regulatory and assessment processes with a view to streamlining where appropriate. The secretariat was established as the Territorial Government's lead agency for the review.

An energy policy was approved by the Executive Council in late 1983. The policy sets out the basic principles or aims of government action and more specific direction to guide the development and conduct of energy programs by operating departments. The policy sets out a planning mechanism called the energy program plan, through which departmental programs are regularly reviewed.

One of the principles of the energy policy is that new sources of energy will be identified on a community by community basis. A contract, co-funded by the secretariat and the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, provides $125,000 to assess the viability of bringing natural gas or propane to NWT communities on the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie Delta road systems.

Electricity continues to be a major energy concern of the Executive Council. The Penner Inquiry of April 1982 recommended that all electrical power utilities including Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC) in the territories, should be fully subject to regulation by their respective public utilities boards.

In June 1983, before the National Energy board NCPC Inquiry, the Territorial Government recommended that NCPC immediately become fully regulated by an expanded NWT public utility board. The NEB did not accept this recommendation and stated that the regulation of NCPC should be assigned to a single federal regulatory agency. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs subsequently requested the NEB to regulate NCPC. Before accepting this recommendation, the Territorial Government requested that the regulation of NCPC be reviewed in three years time, once the relocation of NCPC to Yellowknife is complete. A commitment on this requirement was received by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs in June 1984. The Executive Council was to nominate one person to serve on a five person NEB regulation panel.

An issue arose in 1984 when NCPC announced its intention to submit a rate increase application for the 1984-85 rates. The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources started legal action against NCPC in order to prevent it from implementing rate application in accordance with the Public Utility Board Ordinance. NCPC chose not to increase its rates during the 1984-85 year, so the Territorial Government dropped the court action.

An historic meeting of provincial energy and mines ministers from all over Canada took place in Yellowknife in August. This was the first time the provincial meetings were held outside of the provinces. Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Tagak Curley chaired the provincial mines ministers conference. As well, the Council of Provincial Energy Ministers meeting was hosted by Mr. Curley. For the first time, the Territorial Government was officially given observer status and also for the first time an observer was given the chair of the mines conference. The three day gathering, which included leading industry delegates, also involved orientation trips to visit Beaufort exploration operations and mining sites.

Oil exploration continued at an active pace in the Beaufort Sea during 1984.

Resources Activity

Projecting to the end of 1984, $32 million will likely have been spent on various phases of mineral exploration in the N.W.T. By area: Cordillera $2.4 million; Arctic Islands $3.8 million; Keewatin $6 million; South East Mackenzie (including Pine Point) $6.8 million; Slave structural province $12.5 million and Bear province $1.1 million.

The gradual shift continued from uranium exploration, concentrated in the Bear and Churchill structural provinces (Hornby Basin, Dismal Lakes, Coppermine and Nonacho-Thelon-Baker Lake areas), to gold exploration concentrated around Cullaton Lake and in the Slave structural province, north of Yellowknife. This is reflected in large expenditures in the Slave province, where many large and small companies are active.

The mineral economy of the N.W.T. recovered well in 1984 from problems experienced a year earlier. Higher zinc prices and better performance at the three newest gold mines, Lupin, Salmita and Cullaton Lake should keep Territorial mineral production values at a high level.

To September, 1984, 320 mineral claims covering 190,000 hectares in the NWT were recorded. A total of 37,100 mineral claims covering an area of 2,750,000 hectares remained in good standing at the end of 1984.

During 1984, Esso Resources continued their expansion of the Norman Wells oil field. A total of 55 wells were drilled up to September 18, 1984, with a projected additional 12 wells to be drilled by the end of 1984, for a year's total of 67 wells.

The four man-made islands in the Mackenzie River, which were constructed during 1983, successfully withstood the river ice break-up during May. Drilling of the wells located on these islands was finished in early summer, and work is well underway on installing the necessary down-hole and surface equipment needed to complete the wells as oil producers and water injectors. The final two artificial islands, of a total of six, were built in the summer.

All of the field gathering pipelines were completed at the project in 1984. Construction of the central processing facility, which includes a 4767 m^3/day crude oil processing unit, a 6356 m^3/day water processing and injection plant, and a 15 MW power plant, was finished in September. The power generation and water injection portions of the plant have been put into service to inject water into the Kee Scarp oil reservoir for secondary oil recovery.

By the fall of 1984, activity at the project site had sharply decreased as the necessary construction was finished. However, one drilling rig and two service rigs (used to complete the drilled wells as producers and injectors) continue to be active at the project.

Construction of the 869 km 12-inch diameter pipeline, which will tie the Norman Wells field into the existing pipeline system at Zama, Alberta, proceeded ahead of schedule. During the 1984 winter construction season 587 km of pipeline was completed, with the remaining 282 km to be built in the winter of 1985. Startup of the pipeline is scheduled for June, 1985. The Norman Wells field will then produce approximately 4000m^3/day of oil, compared to the present 485 m^3/day of production which feeds the small Esso refinery at the site.

Exploratory drilling continued on the mainland portion of the N.W.T. There were 17 exploratory wells drilled, with the main areas of interest being the Mackenzie Delta, Norman Wells area, Colville Hills, Cameron Hills and the southwest corner of the N.W.T. south of Fort Simpson. A significant gas and condensate discovery was made at the Esso Petro-Canada Home et al Tuk M-09 well, which was drilled in the Mackenzie Delta 15 km south of Tuktoyaktuk. Also, two wells near Norman Wells, and two others south of Fort Simpson showed some indications of hydrocarbons and were suspended till further testing in 1985.

Offshore drilling activity continued in the Beaufort Sea. Dome Petroleum used four drillships during the summer months, and Gulf used its conical drilling unit, the Kulluk. In the fall Gulf's second drilling unit, the Moliqpak, arrived in the Beaufort and began drilling. Esso also remained active in the offshore using artificial islands and caisson retained islands to drill on its properties which are located in the shallow water portions of the Beaufort Sea.

An encouraging offshore oil and gas discovery was made by Gulf during the fall, as the Gulf et al Amauligak J-44 well flowed significant quantities of oil and gas during testing operations. Hydrocarbons were also encountered in Gulf et al Pitsiulak A-05 well which was drilled and tested in the summer.

Panarctic Petroleum continued exploring in the Sverdrup basin area of the arctic islands. They used four rigs to drill one deep onshore well (on Melville Island) and three offshore wells which were drilled off of ice islands.

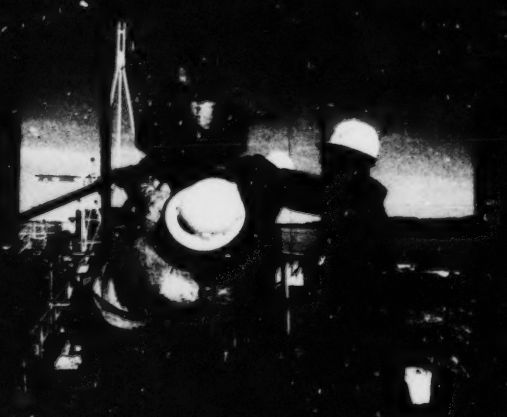
Exploration activity both in the Beaufort and onshore continued in 1984. Approvals for offshore island construction and dredging numbered 17, compared to 15 in 1983. Land use permit activity also remained steady, with about 215 applications processed compared to 200 in 1983.

Administration and control of lands were transferred to the Commissioner for the following communities: Pond Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Cape Dorset, Spence Bay, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake and Coral Harbour.

In 1984, eight licences were issued by the NWT Water Board and 11 public hearings were held throughout the NWT.

Although demand for lumber has been slow, production in 1984 is expected to increase over the much-reduced timber production in 1983.

There was extensive oil development and pipeline construction in the Norman Wells area in 1984. Two additional artificial islands were constructed by Esso Resources bringing the total to six. The Skeptah service rig 2, jointly owned by the Dene and Metis Development Corporations and Esso Resources, operated during the year drilling. Construction of Interprovincial Pipe Line's 12-inch diameter pipelide proceeded ahead of schedule.



PRIORITIES AND PLANNING SECRETARIAT

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat provides policy advice to the Priorities and Planning Committee, the Executive Council and individual ministers. In fulfilling its responsibilities to the Priorities and Planning Committee, the secretariat provides a number of services including development of government planning frameworks for policy formulation, budgetary and organizational planning.

Of the planning frameworks, the most important is the priorities exercise which is carried out every four years. The priorities exercise produces the broad government priorities which become the basis for resource allocation, new program and policy initiatives and for making major organizational changes.

Aside from its normal responsibilities, the secretariat was involved in a number of special projects and briefings for the Executive in 1984. Most notable were the Territorial Government's presentation to the MacDonald Commission and a submission to the federal government on the enhancement of aboriginal language services.

In addition to providing advisory services to departments in developing policy proposals for the Executive Council, the secretariat continued to increase departmental knowledge and understanding of the Executive committee system. As part of this effort, the secretariat produced four instructional handbooks in its management information series on the role and function of the priorities and planning committee, policy writing, organizational change and the strategic review process. To further assist managers, the secretariat also developed and produced a senior managers' handbook.

REGIONAL OPERATIONS SECRETARIAT

Executive direction and overall coordination of all Territorial Government programs and services in each of the five administrative regions is provided by staffing and maintaining an executive office in each regional headquarters. Each regional director reports to the deputy minister, Executive Council, and to each minister on his particular departmental program, providing advice and recommendations on the operations of the Territorial Government within his area of jurisdiction.

The Regional Operations Secretariat provides a link between the senior committees in Yellowknife and the five regional executive offices by representing regional interests and concerns on headquarters committees and keeping the regional directors informed of decisions and program changes which impact on the regions.

During 1984, the secretariat maintained its involvement in the Norman Wells oil field expansion and pipeline project and was responsible for advising and informing the Executive Council on plans, developments, and issues related to the project, which impacted on the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The secretariat also provides support services for the financial management and administration of capital projects, both on a short and long term basis. In addition, the secretariat is responsible for the Edmonton liaison office, which provides a full range of information services to southern governments, agencies and the general public on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Intergovernmental Affairs is divided into two sections—an intergovernmental affairs office in Ottawa and a protocol office in Yellowknife.

The Ottawa office is the political base in Ottawa for elected Executive members. The senior advisor who heads the office reports to the Government Leader, Honourable Richard Nerysoo.

The main task of Intergovernmental Affairs in Ottawa during the first months of 1984 was to introduce the new Government Leader and Executive Council members to federal MPs and cabinet ministers, following the fall 1983 Legislative Assembly election. Several ministerial meetings between territorial and federal government politicians also took place during the year.

Following Honourable Nick Sibbeston's motion in the Legislative Assembly (February 15, 1984) concerning His Holiness Pope John Paul II's visit to the N.W.T., the senior advisor met several times with the Papal Nuncio His Excellency Angelo Palmas.

Following the September 4 federal election, the Ottawa office provided information and briefing materials to the new federal cabinet ministers and their political staffs. Material on northern concerns was also prepared for Members of Parliament on various parliamentary committees, especially the standing committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

On behalf of the Government Leader, the protocol office takes care of the necessary arrangements for hospitality when a dignitary is visiting Yellowknife. This ranges from a federal minister or a group of ambassadors to an inter-provincial group of ministers who are being hosted by the Territorial Government at a conference. Major ministerial conferences of 1984 were the working meeting of ministers on aboriginal and constitutional matters in January, the mines ministers conference in August and the council of ministers of education, Canada in September.

STATUS OF WOMEN SECRETARIAT

The Honourable Dennis Patterson is the minister responsible for the Status of Women.

The Government of the Northwest Territories has established a permanent secretariat attached to the Department of the Executive to deal with matters of particular concern to women.

The role of the Status of Women Secretariat includes assisting the members of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women in carrying out their activities and providing the minister with advice on issues concerning women. As well, the Status of Women Secretariat serves as a central point of contact for non-governmental organizations.

Activities include conducting research, involvement in policy development and supporting government departments in addressing the needs of their women clients.

The Advisory Council on the Status of Women met three times during 1984, twice in Yellowknife and once in Frobisher Bay. The members of the council are: Bertha Allen, Inuvik; Janet Armstrong, Frobisher Bay; Edna Elias, Coppermine; Emelia Gratrix, Fort Smith; Jeela Moss Davies; Kate Tompkins, Norman Wells; Cindy Gilday, Yellowknife; Faith Cronk, Yellowknife and Nancy Tupik, Baker Lake.

In conjunction with the Status of Women Secretariat, submissions were made in Yellowknife to the Abella commission of inquiry on equality in employment, the Fraser committee on pornography and prostitution and in Frobisher Bay to the task force on child care.

Wife battering, identified as a major problem in the N.W.T., is the subject of a five-person task force on spousal assault which was scheduled to report its findings and make recommendations before the end of 1984.

The Honourable Dennis Patterson took a leading role in the protest against pornography on pay television. The Legislative Assembly supported regulation of pay television through the strengthening of provisions in the Criminal Code and CRTC regulations. The advisory council has recommended that NWT legislation allow communities to establish their own guidelines.

Work is underway on a Government of the NWT plan of action for women. Development of the plan was endorsed by the Executive to coincide with Canadian participation in United National Decade for Women activities. The plan will target on women in the employ of the Territorial Government, but will also impact on women who are clients of Territorial Government.

The Advisory Council on the Status of Women submitted recommendations to the minister on a wide variety of issues in 1984, ranging from a proposal for an affirmative action plan for women and native people to training for child care workers and non-sexist language guidelines. Action on the recommendations is being monitored for response and implementation on an ongoing basis and will be published once a year.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics provides the statistical information, interpretation and analysis the Territorial government requires for setting priorities, budget development and overall planning. During 1984, work included the continued development of NWT statistics, the dissemination of data in published and other forms, providing advice and assistance to users of this information and representing the government on statistical matters.

A joint effort was continued with Statistics Canada directed towards publication of Territorial economic accounts which will provide economic performance data presently available only for the provinces. Population estimation procedures were revised to incorporate 1981 census information and improved data on migration and work began to enhance statistical information on the mining sector of the Territorial economy. A report was completed detailing data sources and outlining an approach to developing an energy statistics data base. As well, estimates of relative price levels for Edmonton and Yellowknife were prepared.

Each year, the bureau prepares a series of statistical publications which find wide circulation. These include a statistics quarterly publication, published population estimates, an annual report on personal incomes, and reports on prices and the Yellowknife apartment rental market. During 1984, particular emphasis was placed on the preparation and distribution of community information from the 1981 census. In addition, in cooperation with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, a directory of NWT businesses was published along with a statistical abstract.

Advice and assistance of a statistical nature was provided to various departments and agencies, as well as to the private sector. Work in this area included assistance to the Priorities and Planning Secretariat on a submission to the federal government for funding of native language programs, and to the Department of Information on its study of Dene languages and information requirements.

The bureau continued to represent Territorial statistical interest in its dealings with Statistics Canada, other federal departments and agencies, and the Conference Board of Canada. The Bureau of Statistics also represents the Territorial Government on the federal-provincial consultative council chaired by the chief statistician of Canada.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

R. S. Pilot
Deputy Minister of the Executive Council

S. Lal
Deputy Minister
Justice and Public Services

E. Nielsen
Deputy Minister
Finance

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works and Highways

M. Moore
Deputy Minister
Local Government

L. Gilberg
Deputy Minister
Education

J. Britton
Deputy Minister
Economic Development and Tourism

J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

P. Moody
Deputy Minister
Social Services and Health

A. Sorensen
Deputy Minister
Information

J. Nelson
Comptroller-General

E. G. Bowyer
Director of Personnel

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Government Services

B. Lewis
Executive Director
Language Commission

A. Zariwny
Secretary to the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat

V. Irving
President
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

J. MacLean
Chairman
Workers' Compensation Board

G. Tanner
Keewatin Regional Director

D. Norris
Inuvik Regional Director

G. Black
Baffin Regional Director

M. Stilwell
Fort Smith Regional Director

B. Cowcill
Kitikmeot Regional Director

DEPARTMENTS

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Ministers Introduction

The Honourable Richard Nerysoo assumed the portfolio of Justice and Public Services in January, 1984 and continued to place emphasis in the department on the priorities of the government and the needs of the people of the Northwest Territories.

In 1984, Mr. Nerysoo hosted a meeting in Yellowknife of Canadian ministers responsible for aboriginal rights. In March, he attended the First Ministers' Conference in Ottawa and contributed to the discussions on issues pertaining to aboriginal rights including aboriginal self government and other constitutional matters. Mr. Nerysoo and his staff continued to play a leading role in the area of constitutional development of the Territories.

A new Liquor Ordinance came into effect in April. The ordinance placed the responsibility for the Liquor Licensing Board with the Minister of Justice and Public Service. Mr. Nerysoo appointed public officers for the board and established appropriate guidelines for conducting plebiscites under the ordinance.

Mr. Nerysoo also presented the Official Languages Ordinance in the Legislative Assembly. The ordinance recognizes seven languages as the official aboriginal languages of the Northwest Territories along with English and French. Mr. Nerysoo negotiated an agreement with the Government of Canada to provide appropriate funding for initiating the development, preservation and enhancement of aboriginal languages.

As the minister responsible for policing in the Northwest Territories, Mr. Nerysoo established goals and objectives for the R.C.M. Police Force and supported the opening of three new detachments in 1984. He also supported an increase in the number of native special constables employed by the R.C.M. Police to ten constables, under the special constable program.

Directorate

The directorate is responsible for coordinating departmental activities to ensure that statutory obligations are met and activities are in keeping with governmental priorities. Financial and personnel related services are provided to the department by the finance and administration division.

The directorate continued to play a leading role in providing support and legal advice to the ministers participating in conferences on aboriginal rights and the constitution.

Under the Charter of Rights, federal, provincial and territorial legislation must be reviewed to ensure compatability with the charter by April, 1985. The directorate began coordinating that review.

In 1984, the directorate established the first regional superintendent position for the department. The position was established in Frobisher Bay to serve the Baffin region.

The directorate continued to provide legal services to the Government of the Northwest Territories in the areas of energy development, public utilities and highway transport.

Legal Division

The legal division is responsible for the provision of legal advice and services to all government departments, secretariats, boards and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

Legal counsel provide legal opinions and prepare contracts and other legal documents that assist departments to carry out their mandates. Legal counsel also assist departments by giving seminars to staff dealing with legal aspects of programs and services offered.

Lawyers in the legal division represent the government in civil litigation before the courts and in arbitrations and administrative tribunal hearings. Legal counsel, at the request of departments, frequently travel to communities to act as resource persons in discussions concerning interpretation of ordinances and government policies and programs.

The division also assists in administration of the criminal injuries compensation program pursuant to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Ordinance. In 1984, an increased number of awards were made to individuals who suffered injuries resulting from criminal actions.

The office of the public trustee provides for the administration of the estates of certain deceased persons including all Indian estates in the Northwest Territories. This office also administers the trusts of infants and mental incompetents. The number of trusts and estates under administration continued to grow in 1984.

Minister of Justice and Public Services Richard Nerysoo briefed the Legislative Assembly on official languages legislation during the session in Fort Smith

Leona Aglukkaq, 17, Gjoa Haven with youngster Erin Moutari'naaq Perkison, Yellowknife

Legislation Division

The legislation division is responsible for the preparation of all Territorial legislation. While the ordinances enacted by the Legislative Assembly are the most visible documents drafted by the legislation division, all regulations made pursuant to the ordinances, as well as orders and appointments, are prepared by the division.

All legislation, orders, appointments and notices are prepared for publishing in the Northwest Territories Gazette. Annual volumes of the ordinances and legislative summaries of the legislation passed at each session of the Legislative Assembly are also prepared for publishing.

The legislation division is also responsible for law reform in the Northwest Territories, an area of increasing concern in all jurisdictions.

Court Services

The court services division provides the necessary administrative support to the Supreme and Territorial Courts of the Northwest Territories. The division includes the sheriff's office, court registries, court reporters and a library. Both the Supreme and Territorial Courts travel on circuit to all communities, as required.

The division also administers the justice of the peace and coroners programs. Justices of the peace continue to perform a valuable service in their communities. They heard approximately 60% of all criminal matters during the past year. Training seminars are held annually in each region to provide the necessary legal training for justices of the peace.

New civil claims rules were introduced in the Territorial Court on June 11. Members of the public can now commence civil actions to recover claims up to a maximum of $3,000 by contacting the clerk of the court in Yellowknife or Hay River.

Land Titles — Legal Registries

The legal registries section is responsible for incorporating both profit and nonprofit corporations, as well as maintaining a registry of companies incorporated outside the Northwest Territories but operating within the Territories. Registration and filing procedures were simplified in 1984.

The section also regulates trading in securities under provisions of the Securities Ordinance and maintains a filing system for registration of interests in personal property.

The land titles section administers a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of and interests in privately owned land are established by the filing or registration of documents in the land titles office. Approximately 3,600 documents and survey plans were registered during 1984, an increase of 20% over 1983.

Legal Services Board

Established under the Legal Services Ordinance, the Legal Services Board ensures the provision of legal services to persons eligible for legal aid throughout the Northwest Territories. Legal assistance is provided by resident lawyers of the Northwest Territories who are in private practice.

The board obtains funding for N.W.T. Native Courtworkers' Association and Maliganik Tukisiniakvik (the legal aid clinic in the Baffin region). These two organizations have been established as regional committees under the Legal Services Ordinance.

During 1984, an additional lawyer located in Inuvik and a lawyer also located in Fort Smith. Both are members of the legal aid panel and provide legal aid services in their regions.

With implementation of the Young Offenders Act, the focus of the board was on public legal education. Information was presented to schools in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Hay River, Fort Smith and Pine Point during the year.

Liquor Licensing Board

The NWT Liquor Licensing Board held nine meetings during the 1983/84 fiscal year. Eight meetings were held in Yellowknife and one in Tungsten. During this period, three licensees received letters of reprimand.

The board continued the practise of holding public meetings when objections were received from the public opposing the granting of a new licence. These meetings provided a forum for interested parties to present their views to the board.

Consumer Services Division

Consumer Affairs

This section deals with approximately 40 consumer complaints and inquiries per month. Approximately 20 landlord and tenant disputes and inquiries are also received monthly.

Educational activities were a priority in 1984, with the distribution of information brochures developed in both English and Inuktitut. A series of consumer information spots aired on CBC radio was added to the 60-second AnikInfo spots produced for the CBC northern television service.

Licensing activities increased in most areas, however, there was a reduction in the number of lottery licences issued.

The Inuvik Centennial Library is part of the NWT Public Library System. Over 12,000 borrowers were registered with the system in 1984. The archaeology program of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre included excavation at a traditional whaling camp outside of Tuktoyaktuk.

The regional fire fighting school at Frobisher Bay runs an especially active program, including demonstration of fire fighting techniques.

Insurance, Professional and Business Licensing
In 1984, an increased number of licences were issued due in part to a requirement of the new Medical Professions Ordinance for licensing persons on the education register.

Some 600 licences were issued to businesses in unincorporated areas, a decrease of 25% over 1983, resulting from more municipalities becoming self regulating and taking over this function.

The office of the superintendent of insurance is responsible for regulation of the insurance industry. In 1984, premium tax decreased slightly from 1983, partly due to higher loss ratios on premiums received.

Vital Statistics
The vital statistics registry noted increases in three areas of registering of vital events. The following chart indicates the statistics:

A total of 3900 certificates of all types were issued in 1984.

Labour Services

The Labour Standards Ordinance provides for the establishment of two distinct agencies: the labour standards office and the Labour Standards Board.

The labour standards officer administers and enforces the ordinance by accepting and investigating complaints, performing inspections and issuing permits.

The Labour Standards Board hears and rules on appeals from decisions of the labour standards officer. In order to avoid bias in its decisions, the board is composed of appointed members of the general public.

The labour section also receives and rules on complaints filed under the provisions of the Fair Practices Ordinance. These complaints allege unlawful discrimination in employment-related matters, the provision of services and accommodation, membership in trade unions and regarding discriminatory publications.

Safety Division

The safety division administers the safety standards in the Northwest Territories for fire safety, occupational health and safety, mechanical, electrical and gas safety and emergency measures.

Fire Safety
Firefighter training remains a priority of safety division. In 1984, training courses were held in the Fort Smith, Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions.

Courses held in Frobisher Bay, not only in 1984 but also in the two previous years, were especially notable. The training programs in Frobisher Bay are the product of pooling of resources and close cooperation between municipal officials and the staff of the Department of Local Government and Justice and Public Services. To date over 100 firefighters from communities throughout Baffin region have been trained at this school.

A follow-up campaign by all fire chiefs and safety division staff was conducted to ensure that smoke detectors were installed in accordance with legislation passed in 1982 and that fire extinguishers were appropriately serviced.

The following statistics cover the period from January 1, 1984 to August 31, 1984:

Occupational Health and Safety
In 1984 pipeline construction began from Norman Wells and much time was spent working with company officials, government agencies and workers, addressing safety and occupational health concerns. The 1985 phase will see a comprehensive and cooperative program implemented, not only on the pipeline, but throughout the Northwest Territories.

Mechanical/Electrical
The mechanical electrical section administers the Electrical Protection and Gas Ordinances. The boiler and pressure vessel code was brought into effect during 1984.

A considerable number of new boilers and pressure vessels were registered. There was also an increase in electrical permits. A system of registering gas fitters was put into effect during the year.

Emergency Services
Under the Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance, this section is responsible for coordinating an effective, coherent and rapid response to any real or apprehended emergency involving a community in the Northwest Territories, in conjuction with regional and municipal authorities.

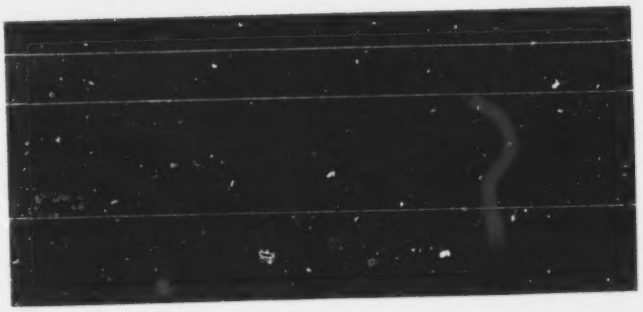
Mining Inspection Services

The mining inspection services division's professional staff consists of three engineers, three mine inspectors and the mine rescue superintendent. It provides a full range of services to the mining industry including environmental monitoring programs and mine rescue training services.

Amendments to the mine safety rules are under final review. The revised regulations will provide manage-

ment, labour and government with a joint and renewed opportunity to achieve even higher standards of occupational health and safety in N.W.T. mines.

This division compiles and maintains statistics on accidents and production. Currently there are 11 active mines in the N.W.T. employing approximately 2,700 people, producing mainly gold, silver, lead, zinc and tungsten.



Public Library Services

In 1984 over 12,000 borrowers were registered with the public library system, circulating over 112,900 individual materials, an increase in both cases. A record number of 2,389 requests were received from readers throughout the N.W.T. A significant rise in interlibrary loans from 193 to 413 was recorded, pointing out the usefulness of cooperation with other libraries and systems throughout the country.

Six new requests for library service were received from communities in the N.W.T. Although funding is not currently available for all these communities, small deposit collections are being maintained wherever feasible.

A highlight in 1984 was participation in the first annual N.W.T. Library Association conference. Some library system local librarians attended this conference in Yellowknife and a subsequent workshop at library headquarters in Hay River.

Government Library

The government library was transferred to the Department of Justice and Public Services in September, 1983. The library's services and collection have been developed to meet the information needs of government, however, public use of the collection and some services is encouraged.

The library collects major federal and territorial government publications; general reference material; and books and journals in the areas of northern concern, public policy, political science, public administration and office management. Services include reference assistance, computerized literature searches, access to library collections worldwide, centralized collection of N.W.T. government reports and regular announcement of new acquisitions.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre presented 13 temporary and travelling exhibitions in 1984. These were developed from the permanent collections or were on loan from other institutions. Several of these exhibitions travelled to communities throughout the N.W.T. and included: *Polar Bears, Archaeology of the N.W.T., North Before People, Ulli Steltzer Photographs, Tessa Macintosh Photographs* and *Dene/Metis Portraits.*

The museum's advisory service assisted community museums, historical societies and heritage groups in the N.W.T. In Frobisher Bay, funds were raised and renovations begun on the new home of the Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum Society. Exhibit cases and loans of local collections were sent to Tuktoyaktuk and Fort Good Hope. Major funding was provided to the Northern Life Museum and National Exhibition Centre in Fort Smith, which included transportation costs for a collection of museum education kits which that museum circulates throughout the Northwest Territories. Financial and technical assistance was given to the museum in Pangnirtung and the planning committee of Inuit Silattuqsarvingat in Eskimo Point.

Over 2,500 artifacts, specimens and works of art became part of the permanent collections in 1984. These objects included collections of early Inuit prints and drawings, geological specimens from across the N.W.T. and five ethnographic collections repatriated from southern Canada.

Two important grants were obtained, including an artifact registration grant of $34,000 from the National Museums of Canada and a $2,000 award from the Geological Foundation of Canada for cataloguing geological collections.

The archaeology program conducted field assessments and field research in the Mackenzie Basin, Baffin Island and Melville Peninsula. Archaeological sites were excavated from eroding river banks on the Mackenzie and from construction areas along the Mackenzie Highway.

The archaeology program is working on the interpretation of heritage sites for territorial parks and on strengthening the legislation for the conservation of archaeological sites. Twenty permits for archaeological research were issued for the 1984 field season.

The Northwest Territories Archives published its third volume of sources of Northwest Territories history entitled *City of Yellowknife Records.* Major renovations within the archives in 1984 almost doubled its storage and office facilities.

About 23,000 people visited the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre from January, 1984 through September, 1984.

PERSONNEL

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the planning and coordination of personnel management within the Government of the Northwest Territories. The department reports to Commissioner John H. Parker and the Honourable Richard Nerysoo, Government Leader, reports to the Legislative Assembly on the department.

The department's overriding objective is to develop and maintain a public service of high calibre.

Personnel Services

As in past years, the personnel services division spearheaded the Territorial Government's effort to recruit and promote native northerners to positions in the public service. Of all positions filled in 1984, 29% involved the initial appointment, transfer or promotion of native people.

The division also monitored southern recruitment restraint and was successful in filling 88% of all vacant positions from within the Northwest Territories. Turnover, which averaged 30-35% in the 1970's, has levelled off over the past two years and now is in the 19-20% range.

Regional personnel staff were more involved in teacher recruitment in 1984 and this trend is expected to continue. Teacher recruitment costs were down as fewer vacancies occured and less interviews were conducted. As well, more teachers within the public service received promotions and transfers.

Native Employment

The office of native employment directed its efforts in 1984 to the development of an affirmative action plan for native people. Staff of the office consulted with native organizations, unions and managers to determine their opinions on affirmative action. A report of their findings and recommendations was presented to the Commissioner.

The office continued to provide counselling services to native people at headquarters and staff participated in a number of career shows in an attempt to interest young native people in public service employment.

Staff Relations

Wage restraint legislation was still in effect in 1984, however, 1985 will see a return to the bargaining table. Meetings were held with all regions and headquarters departments to prepare a bargaining position. In addition, a second annual general salary survey was commenced.

Work was completed on ten new classification standards for a variety of occupational groups and negotiations were held with the NWT Public Service Association to establish new rates of pay in several of the groups. Joint consultation meetings with associations at all levels were held throughout the year to deal with the concerns of both parties. Printing and distribution was completed for three publications: a manager's guide to classification and staffing; a manager's guide to employee discipline; and a classification standards manual.

Implementation of the staff accommodation policy was continued in 1984. This resulted in the sale of 16 housing units in Yellowknife and Fort Smith, further reducing the inventory of government housing. More difficulty than anticipated was encountered in implementing the policy, due to the lack of alternative rental accommodation.

Manpower Planning

In April, 1984 a new division was established in Personnel with responsibility for human resource planning for the public service. This followed the transfer of the staff development and training division to the Department of Education.

One of the major tasks for the new division was to set up an interdepartmental staff development committee to advise the Department of Personnel on all matters related to human resource planning and development. The committee held its first meeting in July and will meet quarterly or more frequently if the need arises.

Through this committee, work began on development of an overall human resource planning policy and process for the public service, review and revision of the appraisal process and review and revision to the policy guidelines for the in-service training and education leave program.

The appraisal process continues to be the primary source of information on the training and development needs of public servants. The manpower planning division reviews all appraisals and each month prepares a training needs report which is used as a basis for planning staff training programs.

During 1984 a total of 85 general courses were offered with over 1,100 employees participating.

The division began work on developing an employee orientation package which will include information on benefits, the system of government, conditions of employment, housing and career opportunities in the public service.

Finance and Administration

The finance and administration division provided the department with delivery of financial, administrative and personnel information services. The computerized personnel information system (PINGO) provides the government with accurate up-to-date information on employees and positions. Future enhancements to the system are being identified by the Interdepartmental staff development steering committee and by management of the department.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The Honorable
Tom Butters
Minister of
Government Services
Minister of Finance

Minister's Introduction

The Honourable Tom Butters directs the activities of the Department of Government Services. The department is responsible for providing services to other government departments in the areas of purchasing and supply services, office services, transportation and computer and systems development services. Public service functions are also provided including administration of the N.W.T. liquor system, licensing of motor vehicles and enforcement of the motor vehicles ordinance and distribution and selling of petroleum products in communities not serviced by the private sector.

Mr. Butters was active in the transportation area throughout the year at the national and territorial level, participating again in the Council of Transportation Ministers conference. Territorial interests were presented on trucking deregulation and the liberalization of the national air carrier policy. He was successful in having the Air Transport Committee hold hearings in Yellowknife and nine other territorial locations in 1984. Mr. Butters addressed this committee in Yellowknife on the subject of air carrier operations both nationally and regionally; and later in Frobisher Bay on air services being provided to remote areas. At these meetings, the minister addressed the availability of discount fares on jet routes, imposition of the air passenger tax on northern flights and the need for a federal subsidy program to cope with the disparity of local air services costs as compared to similar services in southern Canada.

Mr. Butter's continued interest in the quality of telecommunications services within the Territories resulted in the Government of the Northwest Territories filing an intervention on NorthwesTel's application to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission for a general rate increase. As a result of this action, NorthwesTel was instructed by the commission to correct the deficiencies in their service which the minister identified.

Mr. Butters has long recognized the need for a northern representative on the board of directors of NorthwesTel and advocated such an appointment. In 1984, R. P. Engle, a northern businessman, was appointed.

In response to concerns expressed by the N.W.T. trucking industry, the minister was instrumental in having a new weigh scale constructed on the Dempster Highway near Inuvik. A similar facility is being planned for the Liard Highway in 1985 and highway patrol officers are being hired for the major territorial highways. A local person was hired for the Inuvik weigh scale facility and is receiving training. The same procedure will be followed at the Liard facility in 1985.

The minister tabled a new drivers manual at the Legislative Assembly during the year. He also received the approval of his colleagues for the Government of the Northwest Territories to participate in the recommended Canada-wide disabled drivers identification program. His colleague, Honourable Bruce McLaughlin, minister responsible for the Highway Transport Board, formally signed the agreement to participate with the other Canadian jurisdictions at a meeting of ministers in Montreal in September.

Negotiations commenced to have petroleum distribution services in Fort Liard and Wrigley turned over to private operators in both communities. This initiative follows the government's policy of privatizing local businesses wherever feasible. The petroleum products division's computerized accounting system called POLARIS, was successfully redesigned and implemented during the year.

Several of the department's divisions moved into the new Stuart M. Hodgson Building early in the year. The transfer of the headquarters computers to the new facilities was accomplished with minimal disruption in service. The department's overall management improved with the consolidation of staff in the new building.

The department published two public information brochures during the year, designed to assist the public in dealing with the Territorial Government. These were entitled, *Selling to the Government* and *Purchasing Surplus Material from the Government* and were printed in Inuktitut and English.

Directorate

The directorate is responsible to the minister for the operation of the department and the delivery of its programs. The department is the major revenue producer within the Territorial Government. During 1984, the directorate formed an internal capital planning committee, formalized regular meetings of the management committee and commenced the development of a departmental strategic plan.

Systems and Computer Services

The systems and computer services division is responsible for delivery of all computing resources, services and expertise required by government departments and organizations. Major information systems development projects were completed on behalf of the Department of Finance and the petroleum products division of Government Services during 1984. An initiative is under way, with the cooperation of all government departments, to improve the level of advance planning for information systems development projects.

The systems support services section has been successful in devising and implementing procedures which enhance the reliability and effectiveness of all computer applications operated by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

During 1984, the government computing facilities in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Fort Smith, Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay were improved with more efficient printers and magnetic disk and tape storage peripherals.

In response to the increasing numbers of requests for microcomputers, the department developed a government-wide standard for this class of equipment and established a small systems support centre to assist departments in assessing their needs and fully utilizing their microcomputer equipment.

Supply Services

The purchasing, traffic and warehousing tasks of the supply services division are responsible for providing a central contracting authority for goods and transportation services and inventories of common-use materials to all government departments. Public stores are provided from a $1,175,000 revolving fund account.

Building upon successful efforts in previous years to utilize northern suppliers, the purchasing section channelled in excess of $15,000,000 to the territorial economy. During fiscal year 1983-84 this expenditure represented 26% of the total expenditures of $60,000,000, an increase of 2% over the previous year's total.

The warehousing computer system for inventory control was fully tested and is considered operationally sound. Regional installations began with Frobisher Bay as the first application. Other regions will be acquiring the necessary hardware over the next five years.

Office Services

The office services division provides office support services to all government departments. This includes records management, forms management, manuals production, telecommunications, postal services, a word processing program and an office equipment and furnishings program.

During 1984, a new records centre was completed which gives the government the capability of housing its records under one roof. Records co-ordinators have been appointed in each department to assist records management staff to properly maintain government records.

An inventory system for accountable assets was developed and is being tested. This program, when proven, will be available for use on the government word processing system.

New facsimile equipment was installed. This communications network between Yellowknife and the regional centres now provides for transmission of a page of text in a time period of from one to six minutes.

Improvements to communication systems also took place in the word processing program. With the adoption of a new communications program, it is now possible to communicate between compatible word processing units throughout Canada.

Liquor Commission

Headquartered in Hay River, the Northwest Territories Liquor Commission operates liquor retail outlets and purchases, distributes and sells all alcoholic beverages within the Northwest Territories. Liquor Commission sales were $22,613,000 for 1984, an increase of 9.2% while litres of liquor sold increased by 7.1%. The forecasted net income for the year was $9,075,000. Actual net income was $9,124,000.

The commission operates retail outlets in Norman Wells, Inuvik and Hay River and it has private agents operating retail outlets in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Pine Point, Fort Simpson, Tungsten and Cambridge Bay. A new store was constructed in Yellowknife in 1984 and will be open for business early in 1985. It will offer a specialty product line to its customers in a pilot project. Due to the vast distances and the availability of transportation systems, some stores must warehouse a six month inventory of liquor.

The liquor commission operates main warehouses in Frobisher Bay and Yellowknife. Purchases from the Frobisher Bay warehouse are limited to licensees only and mail orders for persons not resident in the community.

Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicle division administers and enforces the Vehicle Ordinance, the Public Service Vehicles Ordinance and attendant regulations which provide for the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers in the Northwest Territories.

A systems and procedures review conducted in 1983 resulted in the planned implementation of a new data storage and information system for the vehicle and driver registration section. This will allow for multi-year driver licenses and eliminate the delays at vehicle registration renewal time.

Vehicle registrations totalled 26,916 in 1983 compared to 22,500 in the previous year. The number of driver's licences issued also increased from 21,300 in 1982 to 23,133 for 1983. Similar increases are forecast for the next fiscal year. Revenues from the motor vehicles division totalled $1,500,000 in 1983.

Regular driver examinations were conducted in Frobisher Bay in 1984 and with the assistance of the Department of Information's language bureau, examinations in the Eastern Arctic are being administered in

French and Inuktitut. A review of all driver examination written tests is being done with the assistance of the Department of Education, to upgrade the content and standards. This is required to provide consistent and comprehensive tests to all applicants. A total of 2,543 tests were administered by the division during 1983.

During 1984, highway patrols increased on all highways in the Northwest Territories and a highway patrol officer now positioned in Hay River will provide enforcement to the Mackenzie Highway system in the Great Slave Lake area.

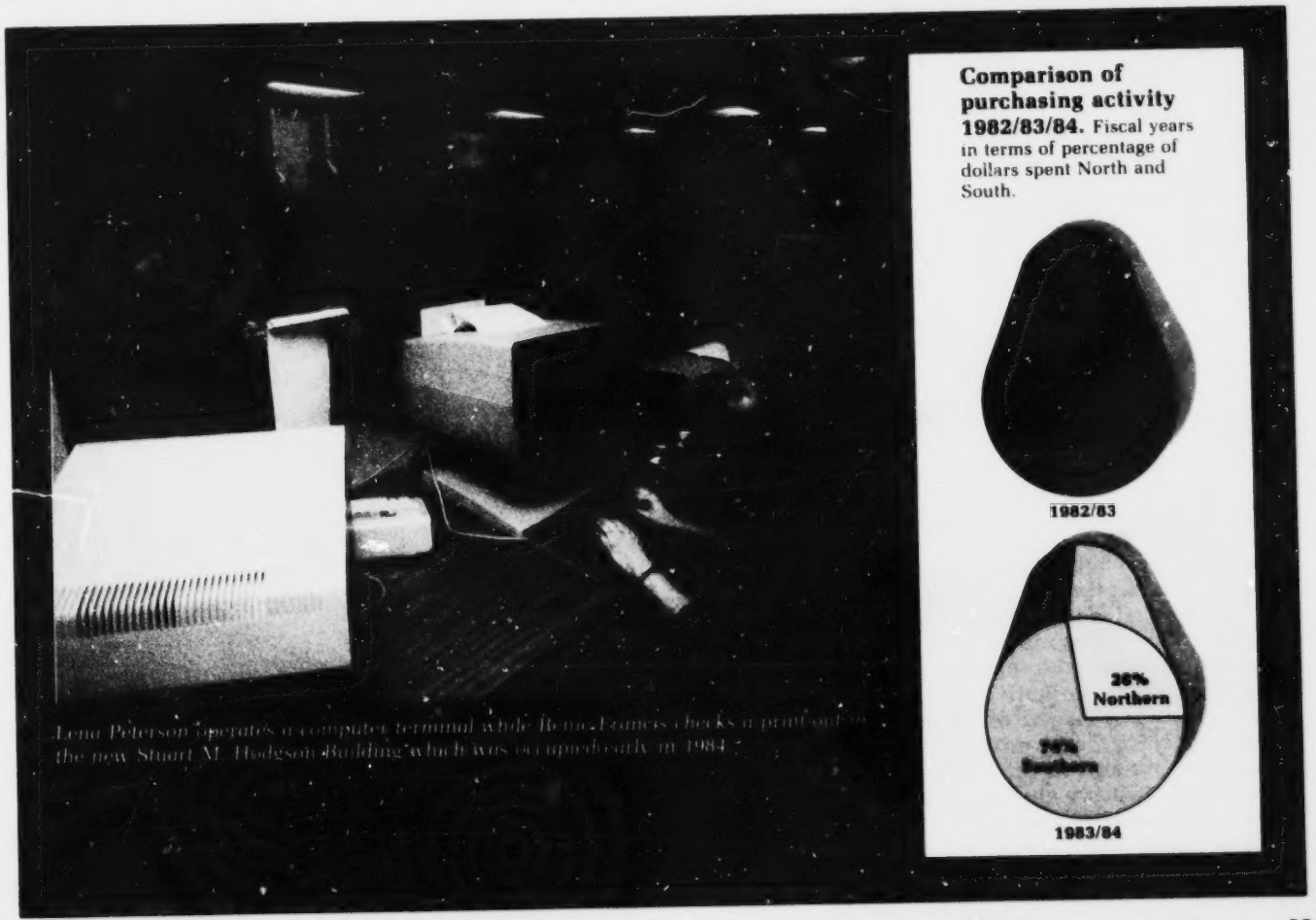
Petroleum Products

This division supplies a variety of petroleum products to the residents of the 40 communities within the Northwest Territories not served by the private sector. A full range of products is offered including gasoline, home heating oil and turbo fuel for aircraft use in some locations. During the year, naptha was again offered in Baffin and Keewatin communities. This action was taken as a result of concerns expressed in the Legislative Assembly by members whose constituents had to pay higher prices for this essential product.

The products are purchased and transported to each community annually where they are held in bulk storage facilities for distribution to the community over the year by a local contractor.

A certified aviation refueling facility was completed in Pond Inlet during the year and a similar facility is planned for construction in Spence Bay in 1985. The upgrading and addition of storage capacity in the community bulk storage facilities will continue in 1985 with projects planned for Hall Beach, Eskimo Point and Repulse Bay.

Sales of petroleum products during 1983 totalled $33,538,000 compared to $31,674,000 in 1982. The division operates on a break-even principle, with all non-capital costs of the program recovered from the sales of the products.



Lena Peterson operates a computer terminal while Rene Lamers checks a printout in the new Stuart M. Hodgson Building which was occupied early in 1984.

Comparison of purchasing activity 1982/83/84. Fiscal years in terms of percentage of dollars spent North and South.

1982/83

1983/84

FINANCE

Minister's Introduction

1984 marked the fourth year that Tom Butters served as Minister of Finance and the second year that he was chairman of the Financial Management Board. During that period the government was successful in negotiating annually financial resources sufficient to meet the fiscal requirements to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

To achieve increased fiscal responsibility, Mr. Butters sought to remove the requirement for annual negotiations between federal and territorial officials before a budget can be determined. He consulted extensively with federal ministers to gain their support for the introduction of a new, less arbitrary structure for federal-territorial fiscal arrangements.

On August 17, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Douglas Frith, advised the Territorial Government that the federal Treasury Board authorized the use of a formula for calculating territorial funding grants for a trial period of three years beginning in the fiscal year 1985-86.

This new fiscal arrangement (formula financing) which parallels equalization payments made to provinces, is expected to promote responsible government, fiscal accountability and financial planning. The Government of the Northwest Territories evolved over the past year towards responsible government under ministerial direction with increased assumption of financial responsibility by elected members.

Reflecting this evolution are changes being considered to the Financial Administration Ordinance and the office of the Comptroller General, recognizing the division of responsibilities between financial administration and fiscal policy.

With the introduction of formula financing, emphasis will be placed on the development of appropriate fiscal, taxation and economic policies for both revenues and expenditures.

The Financial Management Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Butters, organized a performance measurement evaluation steering committee. The board also approved a pilot project for the Department of Social Services, with extension of a performance measurement and evaluation option to other government departments planned for the next few years.

Mr. Butters continued to pursue an equitable resolution to the taxation of northern benefits issue. He commissioned a complete review of the taxation situation related to hunters and trappers, indicating his continuing support of the northern trapping industry.

As Minister of Finance, Mr. Butters has executive responsibility for the Department of Finance. The department, through its three major divisions of administration, treasury and comptrollership, provides direction in financial management and basic financial services in support of government operations. The department has responsibility for preparation of financial management information, proper control and reporting of government expenditures, collection and reporting of all revenues and management of the government's revenue fund.

Administration

The administration division, which includes the senior management of the department, is accountable to provide the overall direction of the Department of Finance. The division works closely with other divisions of the department to develop program planning and resource requirement forecasts, implement approved plans through the main estimate budget process and control implementation through expenditure control and variance analysis.

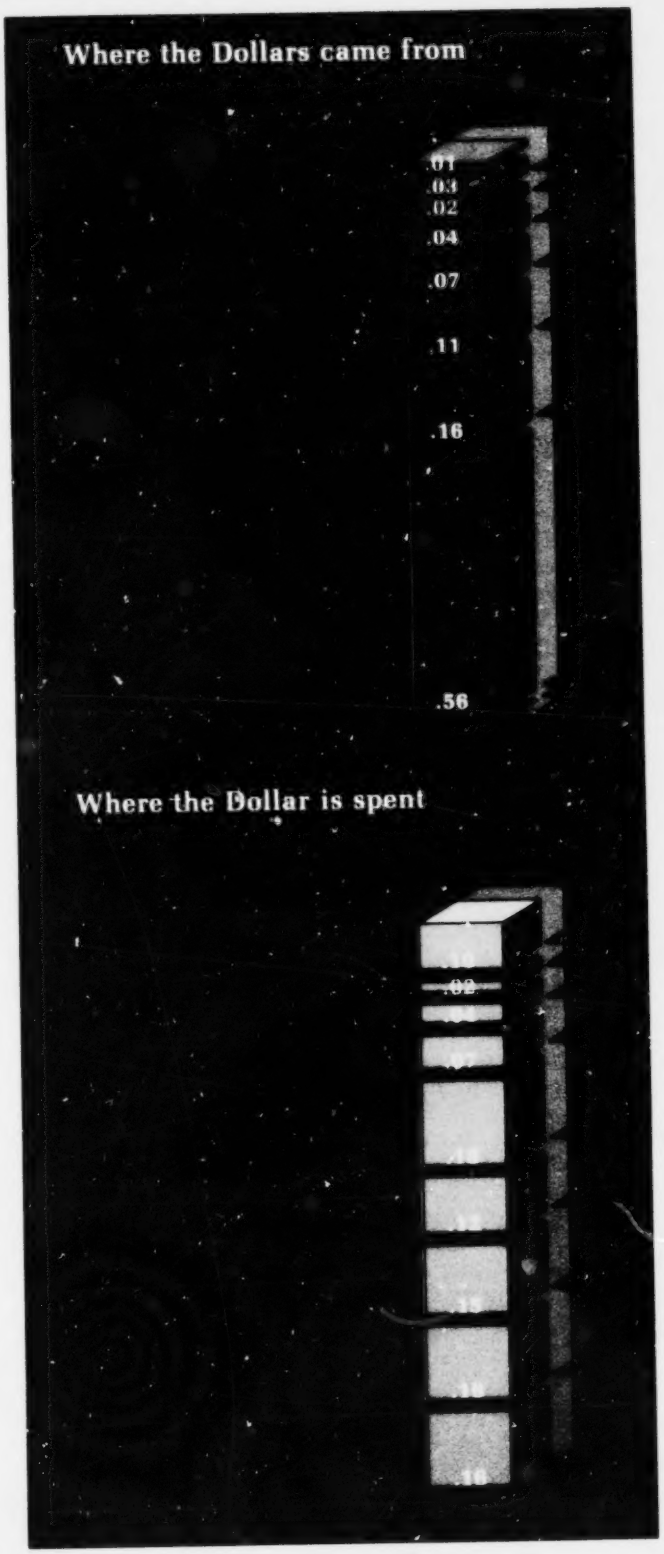
The division provides personnel administration services and maintains departmental expenditure records. In also carries out any special regional or total government reporting or analysis requested by senior management.

During 1984, a review of the functions of the department was carried out and changes were implemented to streamline internal operations and improve internal controls.

Treasury

The treasury division is accountable for collection and reporting of government revenues. The division administers the Income Tax, Tobacco Tax and Fuel Tax Ordinances and has responsibility for collection of property taxes. It manages an insurance risk management program; is responsible for the government's cash and banking arrangements and investment portfolio; and administers borrowings and the repayment of long term loans. The loans, incurred to provide capital financing to municipalities and school districts, are fully offset by long term debentures. A review of the long term financing needs of municipalities and the Government of the Northwest Territories was undertaken to determine an appropriate borrowing strategy.

During 1984, this division began developing changes to the taxation and revenue reporting and information systems to prepare for the introduction of the new fixed tax rate formula financing arrangements with the Government of Canada. Significant improvements were made to the cash and investments management procedures aimed at improving the government's yield on investments.



A significant move towards more responsible government was made when the Federal Government approved a borrowings policy submission from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The borrowings arrangement enables the Government of the Northwest Territories to obtain financing in the private market for borrowings and short term cash financing. Following approval of the policy, special short term arrangements with northern banks were negotiated and a fiscal agent appointed to handle government long term debt instruments.

Comptrollership

The comptrollership division is responsible for the preparation of financial management information, including the Territorial Accounts. The development, coordination and implementation of financial policies and procedures required for the effective control and reporting of all government expenditures are all major duties of this division. Modifications to the government's financial system were made which provided for increased efficiency to the system and improved financial management reporting. A complete review of the government's financial policies, directives and procedure was begun, aimed at simplifying the processes and more appropriately reflecting delegated responsibilities to ministers.

A major review of the Financial Administration Ordinance and related regulations was also conducted in 1984. Amendments to reflect the responsibilities of ministerial government and the changing structure of financial management of the government were drafted for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT

The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency responsible for providing advice and support services on the financial management and administration of the government to the Financial Management Board. The Financial Management Board, with the approval of the Commissioner, may act on all matters related to the financial management and administration of the Territories. The board is chaired by the Honourable Tom Butters.

The secretariat is responsible for development of the main estimates, five-year operational plan, supplementary appropriations, quarterly variance reports, federal-territorial fiscal negotiations and provision of administrative support to the board. The secretariat is divided into two operational units — the program budgets and analysis section and the financial planning and analysis section.

The program budgets and analysis section provides senior level budget management and counsel to the government, primarily focussing on the budget cycle. In 1984, this section published a new budget procedures manual designed to provide a permanent guide to the government's budget and resource allocations process.

The financial planning and analysis section provides senior level financial management and advice to the government.

In 1984, the section concluded its negotiations with the federal government in establishing a formula-based approach to territorial financing. The new fiscal arrangements will provide the Government of the Northwest Territories with much greater control and responsibility over its social and economic progress in the years to come and will enable elected members to independently determine government spending and taxation priorities with more accountability to the N.W.T. electorate.

Under the Financial Administration Ordinance, the Financial Management Board is assigned the responsibility for evaluating programs as to economy, efficiency and effectiveness. In 1984, a pilot project to implement performance measurement and evaluation was introduced in the Department of Social Services. Subject to the success of the pilot project and the approval of the Financial Management Board, performance measurement will be implemented throughout the government. The objective is to improve program delivery through better management of limited resources.

AUDIT BUREAU

The Audit Bureau's primary role is to provide an internal audit function within the Government of the N.W.T. It is responsible for independently reviewing departmental operations and assisting senior management by either providing assurance that operations are well managed or identifying weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

Another responsibility of the Audit Bureau is to perform attest audits of Government of the N.W.T. financial claims and cost reports, prior to their submission to the federal government. The bureau also conducts financial and compliance audits of contributions to external organizations on behalf of government departments. The bureau is represented on steering and project committees engaged in systems development or enhancement.

The Audit Bureau reports to the audit committee which is chaired by the deputy minister to the Executive Council.

During 1984, the audit planning process was adapted to the requirements of Federal Treasury Board standards for internal audit. Value for money considerations were emphasized in the design of internal audit programs. This emphasis was reflected in the nature of audit findings reported by the bureau.

The Audit Bureau upgraded its professional development program for staff at all levels during the year. Included in this program are various training opportunities offered by the Institute of Internal Auditors including a professional certification program. In-house training in EDP auditing techniques under the guidance of an EDP audit supervisor was also offered.

In addition to its extensive program at headquarters, the Audit Bureau performed approximately 30 audits in 10 communities throughout the N.W.T. during 1984. These varied in scope from small project audits to detailed operational audits of regional offices. The bureau also conducted approximately 18 special audits or studies at the request of senior managers.

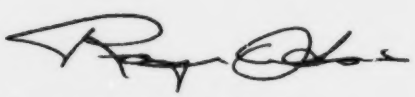
Auditor's Report

The Council of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1984 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Territories as at March 31, 1984 and its revenues and expenditures and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the financial statements applied, except for the prospective change in the basis of accounting for certain revenues and expenditures as explained in Note 2 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have been within the statutory powers of the Territories.



Raymond Dubois, C. A.
Deputy Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

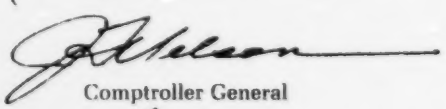
Ottawa, Canada
September 14, 1984

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 1984

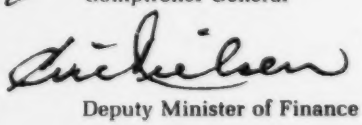
	1983 (restated)
Assets	**$ 000's**
Cash and short-term deposits	$ 12,471
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	44,112
Advance to Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (Note 14)	—
Inventories	16,964
	73,547
Loans receivable (Note 5)	16,081
Due from Canada (Note 6)	6,390
	22,471
	7,000
	950
	—
	103,968
	2,958
	$ 106,926
Liabilities and Surplus	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	$ 51,587
Unapplied balances of advances from Canada and others	1,117
	52,704
Loans from Canada (Note 10)	15,031
Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Note 11)	1,104
	16,135
	7,000
	950
	27,179
	103,968
	2,958
	$ 106,926

Approved:

Commissioner



Comptroller General



Deputy Minister of Finance

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1984

	1983 (restated)
	Actual
	$ 000's
Revenues (Schedule A)	$ 379,081
Expenditures (Schedule B)	374,467
Excess of revenues over expenditures	5,394
Revenues (Schedule A)	64,179
Expenditures (Schedule B)	78,855
Excess of revenues over expenditures (expenditures over revenues)	(14,676)
Recoveries	22,654
Expenditures	22,654
	$ (9,282)

Approved:

Commissioner

Comptroller General

Deputy Minister of Finance

Statement of Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1984

	1983 (restated)
	$ 000's
As previously reported	$ 39,583
Adjustments to prior years' figures (Note 3)	(1,172)
As restated	38,411
	(9,282)
	(1,000)
	(950)
	$ 27,179

Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the year ended March 31, 1984

	1983 (restated)
	$ 000's
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	$ —
Items not requiring an outlay of funds	
Provision for doubtful accounts and write-offs not affecting funds	—
Long-term portion of other loans receivable	—
	—
Decrease in operating grants refundable by Canada	—
Repayment of business loans	1,118
Repayments of loans — municipalities and school districts	1,068
Decrease in cash available for Business Loans and Guarantees Fund	1,133
Repayment of other loans receivable	58
	3,377
Loans to municipalities and school districts	984
Business loans	3,251
Repayment of loans from Canada	2,134
Student loans	581
Repayment of loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	130
Increase in cash available for Students Loan Fund	369
Other loans receivable	94
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	9,282
Increase in operating grants refundable by Canada	6,477
	23,302
	(19,925)
	40,768
	$ 20,843

Financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. N-22, and Section 45 of the Financial Administration Ordinance and include, the assets, liabilities and net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System, and the assets, liabilities, profits and losses of revolving funds.

The financial statements of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) have not been consolidated and have been reported upon separately. The cost of operations of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is reflected in these financial statements to the extent of contributions and grants payable. The income of the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) is retained by the Board to provide stability to the industry classes rating structure and is therefore not reflected in these financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost and consist of bulk fuel products, liquor, arts and crafts products and materials and supplies held in revolving funds. Materials and supplies are charged to expenditures at the time of issuance from inventory.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, public works, land, equipment and vehicles, are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. Fixed assets are shown on the statement of assets and liabilities at a nominal value of one dollar.

Trust accounts

Trust accounts represent funds held under the administration of the Public Administrator, the Supreme and Territorial Courts, and correctional institutions, and comprise cash and term deposits, investments at cost, real estate at assessed value for tax purposes, and sundry assets recorded at a nominal value of one dollar. Transactions are recorded on a cash basis.

Grants from Canada

Operating and capital grants are negotiated annually with Canada. The amounts are receivable in monthly instalments and are recorded as revenues when received. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the operating grants for income tax collections and Established Programs Financing contributions which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for the fiscal year.

Income taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in monthly instalments. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenues of the fiscal year in which they are received, together with known adjustments arising in that fiscal year.

Transfer payments

Established Programs Financing contributions, received from Canada in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, are recorded as revenues when received. Expenditures are also recovered from Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements. The amounts are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Other revenues

Other revenues are recorded on an accrual basis and include certain revenues, assessed on a calendar year basis, which are recognized in the fiscal year in which that calendar year ends.

Projects for Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Expenditures are recorded as recovered from the advances in the year that the expenditures are incurred. Any unapplied balances of the advances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis except for employee leave and termination benefits which are recorded on a cash basis.

Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. Contributions to the Plan are required from both employees and the Government. These contributions represent the total liability of the Government and are recognized in the accounts on a current basis. The Government also makes non-contributory contributions for members of the Legislative Assembly to the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund which are recognized on a current basis.

During the year, the Government adopted an accrual basis of accounting for the remainder of its revenues still on a cash basis and for interest on long-term debt. Furthermore, it commenced providing for doubtful accounts receivable. All revenues, other than specified revenues from Canada and expenditures of the Government other than employee leave and termination benefits, are now recorded on an accrual basis. As a result of these changes, the excess of revenues over expenditures for the year has increased by $10,236,000 and working capital has increased by $9,428,000. These changes in accounting policy have not been applied retroactively as the amounts to be accrued at the end of the previous year cannot be reasonably determined.

During 1984 Canada increased the operating grant to the Government of the Northwest Territories by $4,600,000 in respect of 1983 health care costs. The following 1983 amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to this increase.

	As previously reported $ 000's	As restated $ 000's
Accounts receivable	$ 39,512	$ 44,112
Surplus	22,579	27,179
Operating grant from Canada	248,615	253,215
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	13,882	9,282

	1984 $000's	[illegible]
Due from Canada under cost-shared agreements	$ 32,341	$ [illegible]
Revolving funds		
Petroleum, oil and lubricants, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,483,000 (1983 - $2,511,000)	6,357	[illegible]
Other	348	[illegible]
	6,705	[illegible]
Current portion of long-term receivables	$ 2,382	$ [illegible]
Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	495	[illegible]
Accrued interest	1,729	[illegible]
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $790,000 (1983 - nil)	7,963	[illegible]
	$ 51,615	$ [illegible]

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 1984

During the year, uncollectable accounts of $217,000 (1983 - $123,000) were written off with proper authority. Prospective application of the accounting change referred to in Note 2 resulted in an increase in accounts receivable of $10,041,000 in 1984. Retroactive application of the accounting adjustments referred to in Note 3 resulted in an increase of $4,600,000 in due from Canada in 1983.

	1984 $ 000's	1983 $ 000's
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2005, bearing interest at rates between 5 3/4% and 18 3/8%	$ 18,813	$ 17,832
Other loans, due in monthly or annual instalments to the year 1993, bearing interest at rates between 0% and 10%	4,788	237
	23,601	18,069
Less current portion, included in accounts receivable	2,592	1,988
	$ 21,009	$ 16,081

Prospective application of the accounting change referred to in Note 2 resulted in an increase of other loans receivable by $4,609,000.

The financial agreement with Canada provides for the operating grant from Canada to be adjusted should the actual amounts remitted by Canada for income tax collections and Established Programs Financing (EPF) contributions be more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for each fiscal year. Accordingly, the following amounts are due from (to) Canada pursuant to this agreement:

	1984 $ 000's	1983 $ 000's
Operating grant adjustment in respect of:		
Income tax collections		
1981	$ —	$ 688
1982	(347)	6,003
1983	2,141	—
	1,794	6,691
EPF contributions		
1981	—	1,686
1982	137	65
1983	1,034	322
1984	664	—
	3,629	8,764
Current portion, included in accounts receivable	210	(2,374)
	$ 3,839	$ 6,390

The adjustments to the operating grant are to be added to, or deducted from, monthly instalments of the operating grant as follows:

1982 income tax, on or before July 1, 1984
1983 income tax, on or before July 1, 1985
1982 EPF, on or before October 1, 1984
1983 EPF, on or before October 1, 1985
1984 EPF, on or before October 1, 1986

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance which established a ceiling of $8 million for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1984 to be increased by $1 million in each of the next three years to a maximum of $11 million by March 31, 1987. Interest earnings are credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans are charged to expenditures (Economic Development and Tourism).

The loan fund of $8,000,000 (1983 - $7,000,000) comprises:

	1984 $ 000's	1983 $ 000's
Loans receivable	$ 6,527	$ 5,455
Less provision for doubtful accounts	1,610	—
	4,917	5,455
Cash committed in support of guarantees outstanding (Note 17)	171	305
Cash available for loans and guarantees	1,302	1,240
Total fund assets	6,390	7,000
Funds to be provided on write-off of doubtful accounts	1,610	—
Loan fund balance	$ 8,000	$ 7,000

During the year, uncollectable accounts in the principal amount of $267,000 (1983 - nil) were written off with proper authority. The loans are payable in instalments to the year 1994 and bear interest at rates between 9% and 22 ¼%. As of April 1, 1984 the Commissioner reduced the interest rates to 14% on all outstanding loans with an interest rate currently over 14%.

Prospective application of the accounting change referred to in Note 2 resulted in loans receivable being reduced by $1,610,000 and general revenues (interest income) being increased by $431,000.

The Students Loan Fund was established in 1983 and is operated under the authority of the Student Financial Assistance Ordinance which established a ceiling of $2.25 million for the aggregate principal of student loans outstanding up to March 31, 1984, to be increased in each of the next three years to a maximum of $7.15 million by March 31, 1987. Interest, when earned, will be credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful or forgivable loans will be charged to expenditures (Education).

Interest begins on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate, as determined and published by the Bank of Canada. The Commissioner may grant remission of these loans, in whole or in part, where conditions of employment within the Northwest Territories are complied with, as stipulated in the regulations.

The loan fund of $2,250,000 (1983 - $950,000) comprises:

	1984 $000's	1983 $ 000's
Loans receivable	$ 1,884	$ 581
Less provisions for doubtful and forgivable accounts	1,080	—
	784	581
Cash available for loans	386	369
Total fund assets	1,170	950
Funds to be provided on write-off of accounts	1,080	—
Loan fund balance	$ 2,250	$ 950

Prospective application of the accounting change referred to in Note 2 resulted in loans receivable being reduced by $1,080,000.

	1984 $ 000's	1983 $ 000's
Accounts payable, paid in April	$ 21,593	$ 25,901
Accrued liabilities, paid or accrued after April	16,598	11,481
Other liabilities, payroll deductions, contractors' holdbacks, etc.	9,025	8,744
Current portion of long-term debt	1,482	2,031
Income tax, overpayments refundable to Canada	—	3,430
	$ 48,698	$ 51,587

Prospective application of the accounting change referred to in Note 2 resulted in accrued liabilities being increased by $613,000 for interest on long-term debt.

Loans from Canada represent borrowings, the proceeds from which were loaned to municipalities, school districts and other third parties. The loans are repayable in varying amounts to the year 2002 and bear interest at rates between 5 9/16% and 18 3/8%.

The estimated principal repayment and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal $ 000's	Interest $ 000's	Total $ 000's
1985	$ 1,316	$ 1,395	$ 2,711
1986	1,344	1,260	2,604
1987	1,452	1,120	2,572
1988	1,403	992	2,395
1989	1,289	839	2,128

Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation were used to assist in financing of the townsite development at Nanisivik. The loans are repayable in annual amounts to the year 1990 and bear interest at rates between 9 3/8% and 9 3/4%. Principal repayments and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal $ 000's	Interest $ 000's	Total $ 000's
1985	$ 143	$ 106	$ 249
1986	157	92	249
1987	173	76	249
1988	190	59	249
1989	209	40	249

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates tabled in the Legislative Assembly on February 2, 1983, and represent the Government's fiscal plan for the year.

	1984 $ 000's	1983 $ 000's
Received in accordance with the financial agreement with Canada	$ 266,489	$ 239,764
Adjustments in respect of income tax collections and EPF contributions	(2,785)	8,851
Increased health care costs	3,200	4,600
	266,904	253,215

Under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance, the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. Section 19 further provides for a grant to be made to the Corporation, from funds appropriated, equivalent to the operating deficit, if any, at the end of the Corporation's fiscal year.

As at March 31, 1984 the Government had contributed $1,410,000 (1983 - $1,410,000) more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. This amount may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under the terms of the financial agreement with the Corporation.

In addition, in March 1984, the Government made a special payment of $8,860,000 to finance operations and capital projects pending determination of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) sharing the funding of project cost overruns. Any amount not covered by CMHC funding is to be borne by the Government. Accordingly, $2,860,000 has been charged to Government expenditures for its portion of project cost overruns, and $6,000,000 has been recorded as an advance to the Corporation equivalent to the estimated project cost overrun funding to be provided by CMHC. The advance is to be recovered from contributions payable by the Government in 1985.

During the year the Government made contributions of $1,275,000, including $966,000 provided for in 1983, to the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund independently administered by an Insurance Company. The contributions are for past service and are intended to fund allowances and benefits earned by members of the Legislative Assembly from the commencement date of the Fund on October 1, 1979. The Government is responsible for any actuarial deficiency in the Fund. An actuarial valuation of the Fund as at April 1, 1984 indicated a surplus of $332,000, based on the mean of the book and market values of the Fund. The Actuary recommended that the surplus be used to provide for prior service pensions in respect of service between March 10, 1975, which was the date of the first fully elected Legislative Assembly, and the commencement date of the Fund on October 1, 1979.

The Government leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term lease agreements. Lease payments for which the Government is committed are as follows:

	$ 000's
1985	$ 8,224
1986	7,818
1987	7,304
1988	6,989
1989	6,648
1990-1998	20,679
	$ 57,662

(a) The Government has guaranteed the following:

	$ 000's
Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$102,300
Accumulated equity, leasehold improvements and increases in market values in "employee lease option plan"	143
Loans by chartered banks to commercial fishermen and businesses (Note 7)	171
	$102,621

(b) Pending and threatened litigation may involve the Government in potential losses of about $735,000.

Comparative figures have been restated for 1983 to conform with current year's presentation.

Schedule of Revenues for the year ended March 31, 1984

Schedule A

	1983 (restated)
	Actual
	$ 000's
Operations and maintenance	
	$ 253,215
Individual income taxes	28,815
Corporate income taxes	(2,150)
Fuel	8,113
Tobacco	3,065
Property	1,499
School	851
Insurance premiums	380
	40,573
Liquor Control System - net income excluding salaries of $974,891 (1983 - $886,000)	9,083
Interest income	9,099
Licenses, fees and permits	2,569
Profit on sale of petroleum products	3,082
	23,833
Established Programs Financing	
Hospital insurance	6,501
Post-secondary education	4,140
Medicare	2,240
Extended health care	1,712
	14,593
Hospital and medical care - Indians and Inuit	13,430
Canada Assistance Plan	9,498
Continuing education	2,968
Baffin Regional Hospital	1,001
Other	6,062
	47,552
Rentals	8,687
Sale of commercial goods	1,860
Utilities	634
Nursing station costs overpaid	—
Miscellaneous	3,527
	14,708
	$ 379,881
Capital	
Grant from Canada	$ 62,472
Nanisivik capital recoveries	323
Sale of houses	1,204
Energy conservation program	—
Miscellaneous	180
	$ 64,179

Schedule of Expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1984

Schedule B

	1983 (restated)
	Actual
	$ 000's
Operations and maintenance	
Public Works	$ 72,588
Education	67,597
Health	51,172
Local Government	29,436
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (Note 14)	28,367
Social Services	29,134
Justice and Public Services	21,238
Economic Development and Tourism	17,041
Personnel	13,984
Government Services	10,887
Renewable Resources	8,538
Executive	9,230
Finance	7,967
Legislative Assembly	4,225
Information	2,394
Financial Management Secretariat	689
	$ 374,487
Capital	
Local Government	$ 21,243
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	7,573
Education	19,115
Public Works	16,980
Government Services	4,987
Personnel	3,573
Health	1,868
Economic Development and Tourism	989
Social Services	821
Renewable Resources	497
Justice and Public Services	384
Information	397
Legislative Assembly	—
Executive	253
Finance	175
	$ 78,855

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

The Honourable Tagak Curley Minister of Economic Development and Tourism

Minister's Introduction

At the February Session of the Legislative Assembly the Honourable Tagak Curley made his first major address as Minister of Economic Development and Tourism. He introduced a number of initiatives which were designed to improve the department's role in stimulating the NWT economy. Through reallocation of the department's resources, many of these initiatives were realized in 1984.

In an effort to develop the potential of the NWT renewable resource industry, Mr. Curley collaborated with his colleague the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea to establish a renewable resource use umbrella policy which would encourage and support domestic, subsistence, commercial and outdoor recreational use of renewable resources.

The improvement of the economic climate for small businesses was an important goal throughout the year. The minister invited senior vice-presidents of the five chartered banks operating in the N.W.T. to the North to experience first hand the realities of a vibrant economy and to discuss their commercial lending policies. The experience resulted in significant commitment by these major lenders to improve their services in the North.

The Government of the Northwest Territories' own assistance to business was refined through changes to the Business Loan Fund Ordinance designed to allow the government to respond more quickly to the regional needs and concerns of business.

Recognizing that a strong voice was needed in government from the business community, Mr. Curley established a Business Advisory Council. The council consists of business leaders from across the Territories who will advise the government on economic matters at a senior level.

Following early criticism about the operation of the $21 million economic development agreement (EDA) between the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, the department was directed to improve its efforts in this area and later indications were that the EDA would exceed all expectations in providing incentives to economic growth.

In early May, the Honourable Tagak Curley attended Rendezvous Canada, an international market place for Canadian tourism. While visiting Rendezvous Canada the minister met with national and international tourism buyers and saw first-hand the efforts of territorial operators in promoting travel into the N.W.T.

Directorate

The directorate is comprised of the deputy minister, the assistant deputy minister and an economic policy and planning group and is responsible for setting overall direction for the department. The economic development agreement (EDA) is also within the directorate's responsibilities.

Policy and Planning

The policy and planning section coordinated the Territorial Government's response to the Royal Commission on Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada regarding issues such as jobs, trade, industrial development, productivity, resources and the environment.

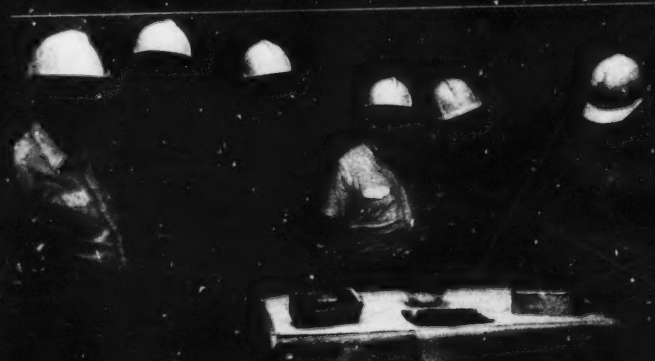
The section was involved in northern banking initiatives to improve banking services and commercial credit in the North, including the successful meeting between the minister and senior banking officials. Efforts are underway to encourage the establishment of a commercial bank in the Kitikmeot region.

The Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance was revised to create five regional boards and one Territorial board. Under the revised ordinance, regional boards have the power to approve business loans and guarantees up to $50,000. Those beyond $50,000 require the Territorial board's approval. Devolution of loan authority to regional boards is expected to improve government response to business loan applications.

A small business development contribution policy was drafted and approved. The policy gives regional superintendents $10,000 in discretionary financing to help northern businesses meet unusual costs such as market research and feasibility studies. Three other policies were also finalized and approved involving financial assistance to business, tourism, and small business grants.

An economic baseline study was completed on the Baffin region. The study provides information to potential investors in the region and to government departments. Similar studies are being done for the Fort Smith, Inuvik and Kitikmeot regions. A venture capital program is also being developed.

Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Fagak Curley meets with the Business Advisory Council. The council, which consists of business leaders from across the NWT, was established to advise government on economic matters. Mr. Curley also met with senior vice-presidents of the five chartered banks operating in the NWT. Their visit included a tour of Lupin Gold Mine.



Steve Akkak, respected carver from Spence Bay, works with soapstone. The Nats'enela craftshop in Fort Simpson markets native handicraft of superior quality.

Economic Development Agreement (EDA)
The EDA, a four year, $21,000,000 joint agreement between the Federal Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories, saw completion of its first year of operation. Over 100 projects totalling $4.5 million were approved. The majority of the approved projects were in two of the three sub-agreements: domestic market development and natural resources. The human resource development sub-agreement saw little activity.

A key aspect in the implementation of the EDA has been the inclusion of economic development interest groups in an advisory capacity at both policy and management levels.

Business Development

The business development division integrates five responsibility areas: business services, renewable resource development, non-renewable resource development, co-op enterprises, and arts and crafts. The division serves as an advocate for and consultant to small and medium sized businesses. It also provides assistance to business organizations and promotes new ventures through business development programs.

Business Services
The business services section provided technical support for the regional offices in their business development, analysis, and assistance roles.

Two contribution programs were coordinated by the business services section: business development and financial assistance to business. Both programs stimulate business development by assisting in the financing of capital assets for new or expanding businesses and providing working capital for businesses experiencing financial difficulties. The programs are tied to employment considerations.

Renewable Resources
In 1984 the Legislative Assembly placed high priority on developing renewable resource activities as an alternative to the wage economy.

In response to this direction, the renewable resources section became actively involved in preparing strategies and plans on a comprehensive and regional basis for the commercial development of fisheries, forestry, trapping and agriculture.

The department also continued to provide technical assistance and financial support to hard pressed renewable resource-based enterprises.

Non-Renewable Resources
The non-renewable section developed a new memorandum of understanding between Echo Bay Mines and the Government of the NWT covering socio-economic matters relating to the Lupin project. The memorandum replaced an earlier one signed in 1981. A memorandum was also developed with Giant Yellowknife Mines for the Salmita project.

The Government of the NWT hosted the 41st conference of provincial mines ministers, the council of provincial energy ministers and the interprovincial advisory committee on energy. The section coordinated the planning for non-agenda matters related to the conference.

More emphasis was placed on promoting northern business in the mineral and petroleum sectors. A Northwest Territories Business Directory was published providing consumers with an extensive description of businesses operating in the Northwest Territories. The directory was distributed to major purchasers, governments, mineral and petroleum companies and the businesses which contributed information. Liaison with resource companies and the Department of External Affairs regarding the rehabilitation of the DEW Line is ongoing.

Co-operatives
Co-operatives in the N.W.T. continued to suffer from adverse economic conditions. In the year ending (1983) sales and operating revenues totalled $22,735,233 which was a decrease of $121,942 from the previous year. Retail sales including arts and crafts declined by $1,652,048 while operating revenues increased by $1,530,106. The loss of favourable gross margins in arts and crafts, together with operating problems and increasing operating costs, resulted in a net loss of $1,079,781.

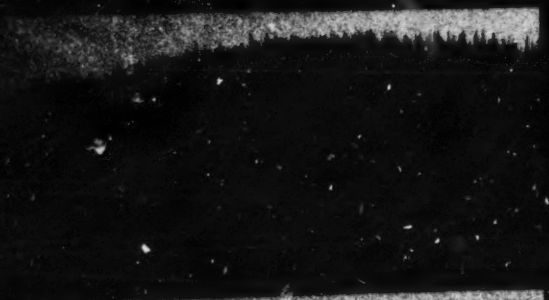
There were 333 permanent jobs in the retail co-operatives for 1983 and direct labour costs totalled $3,960,772. Co-operative membership increased by 406 to a total of 5,279.

Joint federal and territorial funding of field services support to the co-operatives continued and both governments contributed funding to several co-operatives that experienced high interest costs. In addition, the Territorial Government offered services of qualified personnel to conduct a management audit of the co-operative system. The purpose of the audit was to determine action required to improve the operations of all cooperatives.

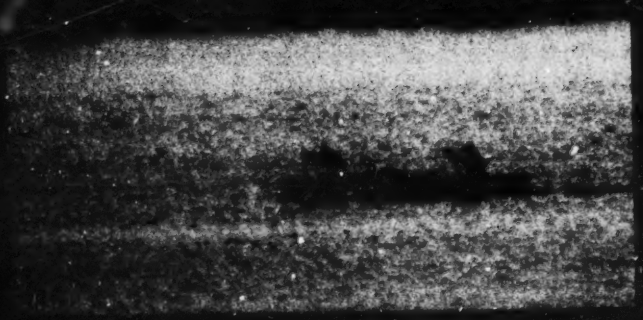
A bank loan guarantee which ensures the delivery of annual resupply to the co-operatives was continued by the Government of Canada.

Arts and Crafts
An examination of northern crafts marketing was carried out and a complete assessment made of fine art production and marketing to define the most practical method of encouraging growth in this important sector of the economy.

Consulting assistance to carving co-operatives was continued. Artist's biography studies were initiated in three additional communities.



The Northwest Territories is becoming a place to see for international tourists as evidenced by a Japanese film crew that visited in 1984. Whitefish over open fires and canoeing on Great Slave Lake near Rebunce are two good reasons to visit. For the more adventurous there is travel overland and ice by dogteam near Broughton Island.



Planning began for a Northwest Territories pavilion at Expo '86. A model of the site in Vancouver was shown to Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Tagak Curley, Minister of Social Services and Health Bruce McLaughlin and NWT pavilion deputy commissioner Alan Vaughan (left) by Expo '86 official Richard Blagborne.

Finance and Administration

The finance and administration division provides financial support services to the operating programs. It is managed by a financial advisor and consists of four sections: finance, systems and procedures, administration and loans administration.

Under the loan/grant program, the division administered: the business loan fund (BLF), Eskimo loan fund (ELF), and the special agricultural and rural development agreement (S/ARDA).

For the three financial assistance programs the following was recorded in the past year. The BLF issued 47 loans totalling $3,000,000; the ELF issued six loans totalling $207,000; and S/ARDA, which provides financial contributions to businesses and organizations, particularly native development corporations, approved 45 contributions amounting to $1,394,818.

Expo '86

On June 9, 1983 the Executive Council gave its approval for the Government of the Northwest Territories to participate in the 1986 World Exposition. Hosted by the city of Vancouver, the exposition will open on May 2, 1986 and close on October 13, 1986. The overall theme of the exposition is transportation and related communications. The Territorial Government's involvement with Expo '86 will serve to showcase the NWT's resources and increase international and national awareness of the North and its people.

The major theme running through the Northwest Territories pavilion will be based on government and industry working together and is titled: "The Spirit of the North."

The Northwest Territories pavilion will be located on a key waterfront site next to the China pavilion and the Expo folk life festival. The pavilion, which includes a boutique, restaurant and 150-200 seat theatre with adjoining business centre/VIP lounge, will occupy 1600 square metres of interior space.

Planned events for the exposition include on stage performances by NWT residents typifying northern lifestyles. June 21, 1986, has been declared the NWT's "national day" at Expo '86.

Tourism and Parks

The tourism and parks division facilitates the development of community-based tourism and territorial parks. Its overall aim is to realise greater employment, training, business and outdoor recreational opportunities for NWT residents.

Program Development

During 1984 work began on the development of tourism strategies in the Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions and the Liard Valley. The strategies will identify unique tourism opportunities, that communities are interested in developing, and propose how they can be developed in an economical manner.

The tourism industry in the Northwest Territories did extremely well in the face of the economic recession in the tourism sector of southern Canada. Approximately 45,000 travellers visited the Northwest Territories during the summer months of 1984, contributing in excess of $45 million to the Territorial economy.

Territorial Parks

With the official opening of the Liard Highway, motoring visitors had the first opportunity to travel to and from the NWT by a circular route.

Blackstone Park, located on the Liard Highway, though not officially opened, registered over 600 visitors travelling the Liard Highway and the Liard River. Construction of a log visitor information centre was begun by a local contractor.

Increased emphasis was placed on the upgrading and maintenance of existing campgrounds and picnic areas, as well as identifying new development areas.

In co-operation with Parks Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs, the division completed a survey of 41 N.W.T. rivers for heritage purposes. The assessment of the rivers for their natural, cultural and tourism values will allow the nomination of one or more rivers to the Canadian heritage rivers system.

Marketing

Enquiries for vacation travel to the NWT increased by 7% over 1983.

For the second year, the contract for production of the Explorers' Guide was awarded to Outcrop Ltd. based in Yellowknife. In response to the growing number of new tourism businesses and vacation offerings, the 1985 guide will be expanded to 96 full-colour pages and will highlight the six destination zones. The former travel supplement will become a 24 page, coloured cover, travel trade manual for use by worldwide industry representatives.

Three co-operative marketing programs — Canada West (NWT, Yukon, Alberta, B.C.); Adventureland Canada, (NWT, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba); Worlds of Alaska (NWT, Yukon, Alaska) — continued to provide exposure for NWT vacation products and services internationally.

Other major marketing programs during 1984 included co-hosting a northern evening at Rendezvous Canada in Ottawa under the theme "Edmonton, Gateway to the North" and an "Icebreaker Evening" at Tourcan '84 in Red Deer, Alberta. TravelArctic also attended the International Tourism Bourse in Berlin and as a direct result several wholesalers, film and major television crews visited the NWT.

TravelArctic is working closely with the Travel Industry Association of the NWT to develop a marketing handbook for NWT operators to assist them in marketing their products.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

The Honourable Nellie Cournoyea Minister of Renewable Resources Minister of Information

Minister's Introduction

As Minister of Renewable Resources, the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea continued to emphasize the importance that the Dene, Inuit, Inuvialuit, Metis and other residents of the Northwest Territories place upon living off the land.

Special efforts were made to consult with hunters and trappers. Their knowledge and expertise is vital to the proper development and implementation of renewable resources programs, management plans and policies. Their valuable input assists the department to maintain the diversity and productivity of renewable resources in the Northwest Territories.

Significant progress was made by the Department of Renewable Resources towards implementing the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) land claim settlement. The department made administrative changes to facilitate the implementation of the terms and conditions of the agreement. The agreement will result in new environmental and wildlife management regimes that will reinforce the role of the Inuvialuit in renewable resources management in the Western Arctic.

These initiatives will strongly reinforce the traditional role native peoples have had toward protection of the environment, reflecting dependence upon wildlife as a source of nutrition and the cultural importance of wildlife to their social well being.

People's dependence upon renewable resources as a guiding force behind sound management practises, a protected environment and the continual monitoring of conservation efforts are themes that were advocated by the minister at the national level with federal ministers, and with other provincial and territorial governments.

The minister was also actively involved throughout the year in stressing the importance of the fur industry to the people of the Northwest Territories and the vital importance of countering adverse publicity by ill-informed anti-trapping and anti-sealskin groups.

Field Services

The prime responsibility of the field services division is to encourage the development of the renewable resource economy. Several assistance programs enable northern residents to follow a lifestyle of living off the land. One of the main projects is the outpost camps program for which 89 applications were approved, supporting 1342 people.

During the 1983-84 fur season, 3191 trappers sold fur worth $2,666,192. Furbearer management projects were undertaken in the Fort Smith and Inuvik regions. In the spring, beaver were transplanted into areas where the population had been reduced by forest fires, excessive trapping or disease. Fall aerial surveys in Fort Smith showed that there was a good population in the area. Studies of muskrat habitat continued to identify areas where water level control would increase the muskrat population.

The field services division is actively involved with the pro-trapping programs of the Fur Institute of Canada. An exchange of information between the trappers and the institute was established and humane trap testing programs were started throughout the Northwest Territories. A trapper training program is also being initiated.

The conservation education section released its first film, which was produced in conjunction with the Department of Information. "Koukdjuak Crossing" describes the caribou tagging conducted on Baffin Island.

A firearm safety student manual was published. Along with the yearly production of the summary of sport hunting regulations, many other pamphlets on wildlife and departmental activities were written.

Wildlife Management

Visual and photographic surveys were conducted on the Bathurst and Beverly caribou calving grounds. The results for the Beverly herd were similar to those obtained in 1982. The visual survey of the Bathurst herd indicated a possible increase, however, the analysis of the photographic survey has not been completed. A visual survey was also conducted on the Coats Island herd. The results from this survey indicate the population is stable. Management plans are currently being developed for the Kaminuriak, Beverly and Bathurst caribou herds.

Muskox quotas and management areas were reviewed, resulting in a number of changes and quota increases, including the addition of quotas for Tuktoyaktuk and the Keewatin coastal communities.

Extensive gyrfalcon surveys were conducted in the Kitikmeot and southern Baffin regions. Good productivity was observed in both areas and 60 young gyrfalcons were banded. A study into the food, behavior and dispersal of young gyrfalcons was undertaken by a graduate student, with support from the department. Fall banding programs were undertaken in the Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Clyde River areas.

Polar bear tagging continued on northeastern Baffin Island in the spring. A tagging project was started in Foxe Basin in the fall in cooperation with the Ontario and Manitoba governments and the Canadian Wildlife Service. A telemetry study in the Beaufort Sea was con-

Wildlife in the Northwest Territories is as diverse and widespread as the land and waters. Pictured are the caribou, the bear, the polar bear and the snowy owl.

Life still the land and utilization of renewable resources is very important to many people in the Northwest Territories. Elijah Allen of Inuvik presents his fur catch for shipment to auction. At the Kendall Island whaling camp in the Mackenzie Delta, Marcie Tingmiak and Ettie Rodgers cut muktuk. Fred Thrasher of Pauiatok sets his traps next to his ice fishing hole. Hunters from Tuktoyaktuk hang their harvest of polar bear skins.

ducted in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This study shows that polar bears move freely between Alaska and Canada in the Beaufort Sea and that the bears den on multi-year ice 200-250 miles offshore.

A survey of wood bison in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary and surrounding areas indicated the population is still expanding outward from the sanctuary.

The push for a territorial-wide native harvest study continued with a joint submission to the Federal Treasury Board being prepared by the Government of the NWT, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of the Environment and the Department of Fisheries. Harvest studies are being conducted in the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions.

An inventory of important wildlife areas in the Northwest Territories was conducted. The goal is to obtain a list of wildlife areas which require some form of special protection from incompatible land uses. This list and supportive documents will assist the department in responding to non-renewable resource development pressures and in fulfilling its role in land use planning.

Satellite imagery is being used to classify and map habitat types in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary. This work is part of a general habitat survey of the area to determine forage production. The results will lead to a better understanding of the habitat resources in the area, and will contribute to the implementation of the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary management plan.

The bear detection and deterrent research and training program was continued in 1984. Progress was made on the development of a training program which will be ready for application in 1985. Rubber bullets, 12 gauge plastic slugs and high frequency sounds were tested for their effectiveness as bear deterrents. Research was also conducted on the use of infrared thermography for detecting polar bears near industrial sites.

Environmental Planning and Assessment

The environmental planning and assessment division was involved in negotiations with the federal government and native organizations, resulting in the development of a structure and process for land use planning in the Northwest Territories. Implementation of this program is currently being worked on by the parties involved.

The division was also involved in coordinating the input of the government of the Northwest Territories to the northern conservation task force, taking into account territorial, national, and international conservation concerns. These efforts represent important steps towards influencing land and resource use decisions.

In cooperation with the Department of Local Government and the hamlet of Lake Harbour, the division initiated a pilot planning study on lands surrounding Lake Harbour to assist the hamlet council in effecting the management of lands around the community.

In an effort to protect renewable resources users from the effects of non-renewable resource development, the division finalized a renewable resource harvesters' compensation policy which will be implemented during the winter of 1984-85.

During 1984, the division coordinated departmental input into environmental impacts related to the proposed Bullmoose Lake Mine near Yellowknife and Panarctic Oils' Bent Horn Project on Cameron Island, which would be the first commercially-produced oil from Canadian frontier lands. The division is also participating in a monitoring program for the Norman Wells pipeline project.

A newly-established research and community liaison program progressed in 1984. The purpose of this program is to make the department more aware of community concerns and inform communities about resource development projects that may affect them.

Pollution Control

The pollution control division, through a program of prevention, monitoring and enforcement, designed to enlist the cooperation of the general public and industry, is attempting to maintain the high standard of environmental quality in the Northwest Territories.

During 1984, the public, government and industry continued to use the 24-hour Federal-Territorial spill response telephone line for reporting of spills. From January to October, 1984, 27 spills involving 114,500 litres of petroleum products and 15,400 litres of chemicals were responded to by pollution control inspectors. There was also increased demand on inspectors for information regarding proper hazardous chemical storage and disposal methods.

The resupply of communities and mines by winter roads continued during 1984. These activities, although much improved over previous years, continued to experience fuel spills due to overturned tanker trucks. Through a working committee chaired by the division, changes in operating procedures were initiated to reduce the number of spills and speed up response times.

In participation with the federal government, the division is working to achieve establishment of clean-up programs at abandoned DEW Line sites and U.S. airbases.

A spill response training program was initiated in 1984 to assist officers acting as pollution control inspectors.

INFORMATION

Minister's Introduction

A redistribution of ministerial portfolios early in 1984 saw the Honourable Nellie J. Cournoyea assume responsibilities for the Department of Information.

One of the minister's first concerns was the finalization of a public affairs policy for the government and formalization of the department's responsibility to coordinate and provide public affairs advice and programming services to the Executive Council and its secretariats on a regular and on-going basis.

The policy, now in place, recognizes the right of individuals to be informed on the programs, activities, policies and positions of the government in English and all native languages of the North.

Native languages, their use and development and the need to treat them as a priority of the government, also received strong support from the minister and departmental resources were dedicated to assist with the development of the NWT Language(s) Ordinance.

The ordinance recognizes bilingualism in the Northwest Territories. More importantly, it also designates official native languages of the North. Those languages are: Inuktitut, Chipewyan, Cree, Dogrib, north and south Slavey and Loucheux.

The work of a recently appointed language commission is expected, among other things, to set the stage for legislating various native language services through regulation. It is also expected to set the pace and direction of language development and the department's language bureau over the next five-year period.

Emphasizing the vital nature of communications in the Northwest Territories, the minister continued her support of communication societies throughout the North.

Among other things, she recently gained Executive Council support for provision of financial assistance to help the Native Communication Society of the Western Northwest Territories with its native satellite radio network proposal.

The support will involve provision of additional radio receivers and transmitters in nine western communities already serviced under the department's northern satellite communications program. The additional equipment will allow those communities to receive the new native language network when it begins broadcasting in early summer 1985 as well as the northern service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In addition to this, the minister directed the department to prepare a plan to provide radio and television services to the southern Mackenzie community of Kakisa Lake which recently received a regulated power supply for the first time. To date the department has provided facilities to every community in the NWT with a population of between 100 and 500. Communities over 500 are serviced by the CBC.

"Access to communication facilities such as these is vital to all residents of the Territories, no matter who uses them or what languages are spoken," the minister explains. "It's just as important, if not more important, to the people of Canada's most northerly settlement of Grise Fiord, for instance, as it is to residents of Yellowknife or metropolitan Ottawa."

Assistance to various organizations outside the government continued to be provided under the minister's direction, particularly in the area of training and interpreting services — but also in the area of cooperative publishing ventures where the work is closely associated with the objectives of client departments.

Publishing ventures included a series of brochures on legal aid matters for Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik in Frobisher Bay, a program for the Northern Games Committee, pamphlets and duplicating services for the Yellowknife 50th Anniversary Committee and a booklet on spousal assault for the Native Women's Association.

In addition, design and production proceeded on a large-format book presenting numerous biographies of Dene elders. The book, to be printed in both English and Slavey, is being produced for the Slavey Language Project in Fort Providence and is scheduled for release this spring.

Snookie Catholique provides simultaneous Chipewyan interpreting at the Dene Nation Assembly in Bae.

Language Bureau

The department's language bureau provides Dene and Inuktitut interpreting, translating and public information services to the departments and agencies of the government.

The bureau's Inuktitut section has been operating for 12 years providing simultaneous interpreting and translating services to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories as well as government departments and regional councils. Members of the recently formed Dene section are heavily involved in production of audio-visual programming on government services, programs and activities in the various Dene languages.

Combined Dene and Inuktitut production of the language bureau resulted in about 5,400 pages of translation and 300 interpreting days in 1984.

Audio visual forms of communication are being used by the Dene section as the use of written Dene languages or orthography, at this time, is not widespread. Video playback facilities have been installed in 21 Dene communities for use in viewing the program packages which deal with such subjects as benefits to the elderly, homeownership and log construction, the Territorial electoral process, the role of a wildlife officer and the structure of the Territorial government.

Requests for French translators are currently met through contract workers, accredited by a rating procedure sponsored by the bureau and the federal Secretary of State.

The language bureau was established in late 1982 through reorganization of the existing interpreter corps. The requirement for change resulted from priorities set in the area of languages and culture by the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council.

The department and government views the use of all native languages as a vital means of informing and encouraging feed-back from native peoples on the nature of government, its programs, services and activities.

In an attempt to establish working languages, the bureau recently established a committee system for development of terminology in the native languages in areas such as government, law, technology and medicine where it is sometimes difficult to find a native language equivalent to the English term or phrase.

Members of these committees are taken not only from the bureau, but also from other organizations involved in translation and interpreting — particularly the Dene Nation, CBC and the Department of Education. The end result is expected to be a lexicon of specialized terminology in all northern native languages.

In the meantime, the department is dedicated to assist its Dene linguist, Phil Howard, with the production and publication of a major listing of some 4,000 Slavey language verbs he has compiled during his years of linguistic research in the North.

Training is another important element of the language bureau. The training is on-going and is tailored to suit the needs of the individual. Seven interpreters successfully completed linguistic courses at the universities of New Mexico and Calgary. In addition, the bureau delivered a trainer's workshop to interpreters interested and capable of becoming training coordinators. These people will be able to assist the regions in conducting workshops and in on-the-job training at headquarters.

In addition, training programs have also been held in Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay on the topics of medical interpreting and syllabics touch typing.

The bureau is also assisting and cooperating with outside agencies such as the Dene Nation, the Inuvialuktun Language Project and the Native Communications Society of the Western Arctic on a number of levels: assistance on simultaneous interpreting assignments, training programs and consulting on language matters.

It has also encouraged and provided language structure advice to programmers from Nordat Computer Services in Yellowknife who have adapted the Apple Macintosh micro computer to display and print Inuktitut and the northern Dene languages. The ability of bureau staff to use modern technology such as this greatly facilitates their translation process.

Northern Communications Program

During 1984, Jean Marie River and Nahanni Butte received satellite-delivered television and radio service through the department's northern communications program, bringing the number of communities serviced under the program to 24.

The program, which began six years ago, has seen the establishment of radio and television satellite equipment in every community in the NWT with a population of less than 500 — as long as it had a commercial power supply.

The department's program allows community broadcasting societies local access to the radio and television transmitters. Some 16 community broadcast groups have taken advantage of this capability to establish their own stations. There are now 32 remote community radio stations in the NWT.

The department also continues to assist community broadcasting societies with a matching grant program to help with operating costs.

Mikle Langenhan and Rosie Curley provide simultaneous interpreting in Inuktitut during a session of the Legislative Assembly. Dogrib interpreter communicator Mary Rose Drygeese (left) consults with Ali Tatsechuele while researching health promotion material.

The community of Nahanni Butte received satellite-delivered radio and television for the first time in 1984. The Department of Information worked in conjunction with the Slavey Language Project in Fort Providence on production of a book on Dene elders to be released in 1985. Information photographer Tessa Macintosh did the photography for the publication, including photographs of Margaret Sabourin.

Public Affairs

Public affairs staff prepared over 300 press releases on government services, programs and ministerial activities during the year as well as numerous public service announcements for radio and television, brochures, posters and pamphlets.

The division's revised public affairs policy, approved by the Executive Council, is based on the principle that public relations helps the government and its public understand each other.

The public affairs service is offered to all government departments and to the Executive Council. The division's audio-visual section is equipped to provide a complete range of photographic, audio, video tape and 16mm film services to departments and agencies of the government.

It is through this unit that the Dene section of the language bureau received its production training and produces its native language programs — for radio and television — on government programs, services and activities. A total of 24 films are presently in various stages of production.

The audio-visual section also maintains a photographic library of about 4,000 slides, negatives and transparancies that are used to illustrate government publications and to support the requests of non-government publishers wishing to obtain photographic material on the North.

Publications and Production

As a central agency, the publications and production division provides graphic arts, printing and publishing services in support of client departments, the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly.

Projects completed in 1984 included production of such material as: newsletters for Education, Energy, Mines and Resources, Health, Renewable Resources and Recreation; information pamphlets for the Assembly's special committee on housing; "On Cultural Needs," a report on cultural requirements and policy development; Arctic wildlife pamphlets on polar bears, bison, moose, whales and Dall's Sheep; and a variety of brochures and posters promoting health awareness.

A northern business directory was formatted and published in conjunction with Economic Development and Tourism and the Bureau of Statistics. This comprehensive publication won an award in 1984 as the best directory in the country, presented by the Industrial Developers Association of Canada.

A new Northwest Territories driver's manual was produced under the auspices of the Minister of Government Services. The full-colour manual is now the equivalent of those issued in provincial jurisdictions and includes safety and maintenance information applicable to northern conditions, in addition to rules of the road and licensing requirements.

An up-dated grants and loans booklet was published in 1984, bringing together in a quick-reference format, all Territorial government grant, loan and contribution programs.

The department designed and produced a commemorative book on the 1984 Arctic Winter Games held in Yellowknife, as well as a book on the NWT team's participation in the games.

In 1984 work for regional offices included Baffin and Keewatin regional budget books, a recreation newsletter for the Department of Local Government in Inuvik and pamphlets and brochures on the Fort McPherson canvas shop for Economic Development in Inuvik.

The department makes extensive use of commercial art, typesetting and printing firms, especially those located in the NWT. In the 1983-84 fiscal year, design and typesetting jobs placed with the private sector totalled $244,000, of which 97% went to northern firms. The printing bureau placed $755,000 worth of printing with the private sector of which approximately 70% went to northern firms.

During 1984, the department published an updated publications catalogue and improved its publication distribution system. The distribution centre handled approximately 3,000 orders resulting in distribution to the public of about 29,000 items, generating revenue of about $95,000. Material included general publications, annual reports, brochures, posters, Territorial Hansard, the Gazette and ordinances.

EDUCATION

The Honourable Dennis Patterson Minister of Education

Minister's Introduction

There were significant changes in the Department of Education in 1984. A new division responsible for advanced education was added to the department. The college system also experienced changes, including the creation of a permanent campus in Frobisher Bay.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, was held in Yellowknife in 1984 for the first time. The meeting represented another step towards full membership in this influential educational council.

In keeping with the changes made by the Department of Education in Alberta, the N.W.T. Department of Education reintroduced departmental secondary school examinations and is also in the process of developing N.W.T. external exams to be administered at the end of the junior high school level.

Developmental work was done to activate the legislation to create divisional boards of education. When these boards come into existence in the near future, they will represent the first step towards publicly elected boards, with full operating authority, for schools that are presently administered directly by the Department of Education.

The addition of the advanced education division extended the mandate of Minister of Education Dennis Patterson. The consolidation of functions previously spread throughout seven departments of government required close cooperation between the minister and his Executive Council colleagues. The establishment of a permanent college campus in Frobisher Bay under the general direction of the assistant director of the northern college system was a major move in the direction of decentralized education programs.

The Thebacha College Board of Governors provided solid direction throughout the year in the management of the college, resulting in significant improvements in the quality of programs and administrative systems. The board accepted additional responsibilities by highlighting the need for a Frobisher Bay campus of the college, integrating the campus into the overall college system and obtaining approval for a Thebacha College strategic plan from the Executive Council.

In July, the minister established a more flexible policy for the admission of students into high schools outside their regions. During the year, Mr. Patterson reviewed the whole question of providing high school programs to the widely scattered student population. He emphasized the need to establish good quality junior high level programs in the communities of the N.W.T.

During 1984, Mr. Patterson arranged through his colleague, Honourable David King, Minister of Education for Alberta, to participate in a major review of the Alberta high school program. The response from the Territorial participants in the survey was twenty times better than that achieved in Alberta, indicating continuing high interest in education among northerners.

The overwhelming conclusion of the investigation into public attitudes to education in the N.W.T. was that the secondary program as it exists is appropriate and should continue with few modifications. This was surprising given the demographic, social and political differences between the two areas and samples.

Departmental high school examinations were reintroduced in 1984. While N.W.T. students did not perform quite as well as Alberta students on the average, the statistical differences were insignificant given the relative sizes of the populations tested. Territorial students did very well in all English examinations, but not as well in mathematics and social studies. The minister welcomed the return of provincial examinations after 12 years of internal examinations.

The minister directed his officials to develop new policies on student evaluation, following a review of the grade placement and continuous progress system. He directed field staff to concentrate more on teacher evaluation and to make a thorough analysis of the effectiveness of various education programs.

The past year found local education authorities (LEAs) in most communities playing a very active role in the educational process. Society status has been achieved by 17 of these education authorities.

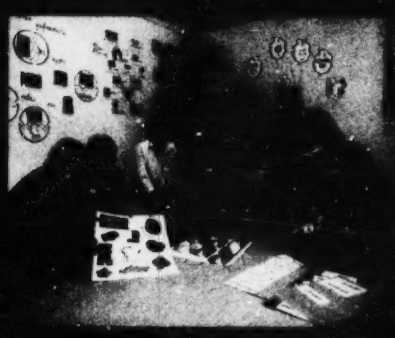
Regional authorities have been formed in most regions. Several of these groups have expressed strong interest in achieving divisional board status in the near future. Several of the regional authorities have already assumed some of the responsibilities they will legally have with divisional board status.

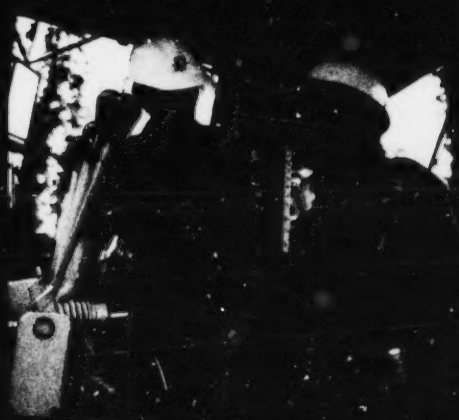
The development and promotion of aboriginal languages remained a top priority. Over $1,000,000 was spent in this area. The major portion of this funding was spent to support some 27 local projects producing program materials.

On September 15, the Minister of Education hosted the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, in Yellowknife. Mr. Patterson briefed the provincial ministers on northern education and formally requested membership on the council, a corporation established for interprovincial cooperation in education. Members of the council were impressed by the educational conditions and facilities they found in the N.W.T. They were also sympathetic to the department's request for full membership in the Council of Ministers.

There are active education programs at the Lac La Martre school and a well-equipped library facility. A Dogrib linguistics workshop was held in the school in [illegible]

Representatives of local education authorities from the area met in Lac La Martre. The five Dogrib communities collectively requested the minister to approve a divisional board of education





The Territorial and Federal Governments, Gulf and Esso cooperated to provide Tuk Tech's educational programs in Tuktoyaktuk and some Kitikmeot region communities.

School programs include a combination of academic, cultural and practical courses such as arithmetic at Grise Fiord, a traditional knot heritage project at Spence Bay and metal work at Broughton Island.

The Department of Education assumed responsibility for in-service apprenticeship training in 1984. Government apprentices include public works carpenters in Yellowknife.

School Programs

During the past year, the major concentration in school program development was in the area of aboriginal languages, alternate programs for senior students, the English as a second language program and special education.

Over $1,000,000 was spent during the year to develop aboriginal language programs. As in the previous two years, most of this funding was allocated to local program development projects. The department provided assistance to people working on these projects and will have the task of combining these materials into a form that can be used in the classroom.

Work continued on the development of N.W.T. vocational secondary school programs, but emphasis was also placed on the development of alternate programs for senior non-academic pupils. Alternate programs developed were the community occupational program and the senior practical program. Both these programs are operating successfully in several communities.

An English as a second language guidebook was completed and a draft is being used in some schools. A number of units have been developed to assist teachers in delivering this program and are in use in schools. This program has already received positive recognition by authorities in other parts of Canada. The program is also being piloted in grade 10 classes in five schools in the N.W.T. to assist students to bridge the gap between grade 9 and grade 10.

A survey of special education needs was carried out to ascertain the extent of the problem in this area and work continued on development of a drug and alcohol program for N.W.T. schools. The department is also continuing work with the Department of Health in producing an N.W.T. health program.

The final phase of decentralization of media services to schools was accomplished in 1984. All resource services from kindergarten to the end of grade 9 level are being delivered to schools under the supervision of individual superintendents.

Advanced Education

On April 1, 1984, Territorial Government training activities were consolidated within the advanced education branch of the Department of Education. Resources were transferred to the college system and to the Department of Education from the Departments of Local Government, Social Services, Personnel, the N.W.T. Housing Corporation and Economic Development and Tourism.

College Programs

The Thebacha College strategic plan, submitted in 1983, was approved in August 1984. The Fort Smith campus of the college will be known as the Thebacha Campus of the newly named Arctic College. This community college makes provisions for regional campuses when they are needed. The first step in that direction was the establishment of the Frobisher Bay Campus in June, 1984. The course offerings at this location will be determined when a campus plan is finalized in 1985. Part of the approved plan calls for the development of legislation governing the college system and regulating post-secondary education in the N.W.T.

Programs normally offered at Tuk Tech in Tuktoyaktuk, in facilities provided at minimal cost by Dome Petroleum, were cut back because of Dome's winter shutdown of their facilities. In a cooperative effort to save Tuk Tech's programs, the Territorial and Federal Governments, and Gulf and Esso, made major efforts to locate facilities within which the most critical programs were delivered. As a result, six educational programs were delivered in Tuktoyaktuk and others were decentralized to settlements in the Kitikmeot region. While only 48 students were enrolled in comparison with 68 in 1983, it was a major achievement to successfully deliver key programs within limited resources.

The Arctic College provided over 82 extension courses across the Northwest Territories, ranging from academic upgrading through guide training, English as a second language, and word processing, to occupational orientation.

Training Services

During 1984, 99 training courses were provided for public servants. This resulted in the training of over 1200 employees, an increase of 30% over the course offerings in 1983.

The government's inservice training and inservice apprenticeship training programs were combined following the transfer of the latter from the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. These combined programs now offer training opportunities for over 170 employees of whom over 85% are native northerners. Seventy of these positions are filled by inservice trainees while 100 are government apprentices.

Post-Secondary Education

The N.W.T. apprenticeship program, transferred from Economic Development and Tourism, continues to provide training opportunities for northerners. Over 552 apprentices are currently involved in training programs.

The number of students enrolled in post-secondary educational programs continued to climb in 1984. Over 880 students applied for assistance under the N.W.T. student financial assistance program in 1984, as opposed to 675 in 1983. A record number of applications were received for graduate students outside the N.W.T. As a result, the minister provided four mature student grants either in the amounts of $5,000 or $10,000.

Employment and Adult Programs

Employment and adult programs provide a focal point for dealings with outside federal and provincial governments and agencies and determining post-secondary and adult training needs for the N.W.T.

Extensive negotiations with unions and contractors in 1984 resulted in significant numbers of northerners being trained and employed on major development projects such as the Norman Wells expansion and pipeline.

Under the joint training agreement with Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, complementary joint projects were initiated to train northerners for employment.

The college's teacher training program was the subject of a major evaluation study which recommended the establishment of field-based training programs to prepare teachers for instruction in the native languages.

Construction Program

Design is underway for a major expansion to the trades complex building, Thebacha College, Fort Smith. The federal government under the skills growth fund administered by Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will contribute $1,704,000 to this project.

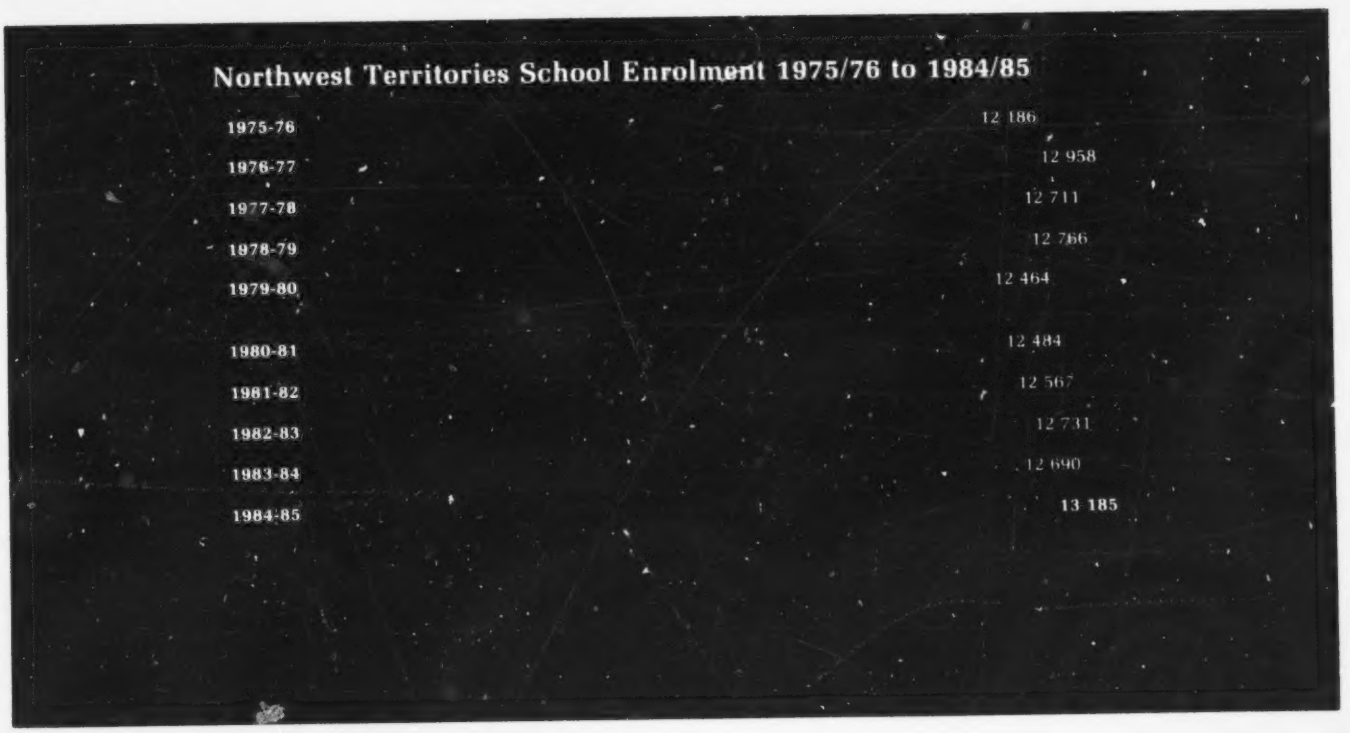
A new forty-bed student hostel for Keewatin students, currently under construction in Rankin Inlet, will open in 1985. This hostel will house the students attending the Keewatin Regional Education Centre which will be designed and constructed over the next few years. Until the completion of the centre these high school students will be accommodated in Maani Ulujuk School.

A new Clyde River school was completed as were classroom units in Eskimo Point, Fort Providence and Arctic Red River. Projects currently under construction include new schools in Fort Franklin, Snowdrift, Hay River Reserve, Sanikiluaq, Snare Lake and Nahanni Butte.

Education Statistics

Education personnel and enrolment statistics for 1984-85 school year are as follows:

Teachers in Government of the NWT Schools	610
Teachers in Yellowknife separate and public school boards	130
Classroom assistants in Government of the NWT schools	152
Classrooms assistants in Yellowknife separate and public school boards	6.5
Adult educators	38
Home management educators	3
Vocational education instructors	54.5
Teacher education program trainees	
Eastern Arctic	28
Western Arctic	19
Teacher education program graduates	
Eastern Arctic	11
Western Arctic	6
School enrolment	13,185



SOCIAL SERVICES

The Honourable Bruce McLaughlin Minister of Social Services Minister of Health

Minister's Introduction

The Minister of Social Services, Bruce McLaughlin, recognized the need for increased service in most program areas. Emphasis was placed on soliciting community participation and citizen input into defining social needs and formulating solutions.

Recognizing self-determination as the basis for a healthy lifestyle, program development and policy formulation reflect community participation and dialogue. Social service advisory committees requested increased participation and involvement in local social issues. Committee representatives met in most regions in 1984. Mr. McLaughlin took the opportunity to hear local concerns and will be considering program development in view of community suggestions.

The department continued to maintain a high percentage of northern native staff. The regions employed over 40 percent of the department's native staff during 1984. There was more awareness of career planning on the part of field staff. Currently there are 22 northern residents enrolled in the social services diploma course at Thebacha College in Fort Smith. Fifty percent of those are native students.

The Young Offenders Act was proclaimed in April, 1984. The implementation of this act in the Northwest Territories consumed a good deal of the department's time and energy. The Young Offenders Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Assembly and a review and revision of existing ordinances was conducted by the standing committee on legislation. The signing of an agreement in principle for Young Offenders Act funding took place in July.

The overcrowded conditions of the correctional facilities in the Northwest Territories is still a concern. A fine options program was introduced at the community level which could take some tension off the Territorial facilities. Efforts are underway to upgrade and improve existing facilities in Yellowknife and Baffin.

The minister authorized a number of studies across the Territories, mainly designed to assess existing programs with a view to expanding services to areas of greatest need.

An initial assessment study was conducted on a regional basis on the need for services to the aged and handicapped. A new group home replacing the existing facility for handicapped individuals was opened in Frobisher Bay. An additional new facility for handicapped individuals is planned for the Keewatin region. An examination of further needs for residential facilities is being determined.

A review and study of the structure and function of the Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council was conducted and a report presented to the Legislative Assembly in November.

The serious social problem of spousal abuse was recognized by the department and is being addressed by a ministerial committee. This committee has been set up to study the extent of the problem in the Northwest Territories and its effect on northern residents.

Aged and Handicapped

The department took a close look at the needs of aged and handicapped residents in the Northwest Territories during 1984. Individual and community assessments were completed by local consultation with individuals and staff.

The need for some additional facilities for the aged and handicapped is becoming apparent. A new group home will replace the old facility in Frobisher Bay. The home was scheduled to open in December 1984 with a capacity to house six handicapped individuals. It will be staffed by two group home parents. Another home for the handicapped has been approved for the Keewatin region.

Alcohol and Drug Program

The department continued to place a high priority on the treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of alcohol problems throughout the North. Twenty-six projects are currently funded in various communities across the Territories. Assessment and treatment programs are also readily available to Territorial employees under the employee assistance service program. It is made clear to the employee that the decision to seek treatment will not be detrimental to job security.

Staff from the Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council and project board members met in Churchill in the early part of 1984. This meeting resulted in recommendations for future direction and coordination of programs. A joint Federal and Territorial training committee was established as a result of this meeting. The committee will enable a more comprehensive stabilized training program to be delivered to project staff.

Financial Assistance Services

Financial assistance increased by six percent over the previous year. Expenditures in this program were $9,280,178 in 1984 as compared to $8,742,214 in 1983. There was a one percent increase in the number of applicants for social assistance in the Northwest Territories. The largest amount of the increase went to the health handicapped category. The total number of people receiving social assistance during 1984 was 5,120. The average family size receiving help under this program was 3.4.

There was a 4.7 percent volume increase in the number of senior citizens receiving benefits. A total of 1,157 senior citizens are currently receiving old age security benefits.

Social assistance appeal committees remained active in most of the communities in 1984. Local appeal boards across the Territories heard 51 appeals.

Corrections

Two fine options programs were implemented as pilot projects in the communities of Inuvik and Fort Smith. Discussions are proceeding for additional programs in the other regions. Additional funding of $10,000 per region was made available to start those projects.

Construction has started on a new correctional facility in Frobisher Bay which is expected to be completed by autumn 1985. Renovations are also in progress at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre.

The correctional needs of the Western Arctic were assessed with emphasis on community support services. The impact of the Young Offenders Act on correctional services was reviewed and the correctional needs for women in the Northwest Territories was studied.

The training program intensified during the latter part of the year and will continue to expand during 1985 in order to train additional staff for the new Baffin facility.

Family and Children's Services

The department restructured its resources during 1984 in order to accommodate the provisions of the Young Offenders Act. Existing resources were identified to accommodate open custody cases. A housing unit in Fort Smith was designed as a closed custody facility.

A total of $250,000 was made available for the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. Each region received $25,000 and $125,000 was available for special projects.

During the year child welfare service needs were reviewed to determine gaps in services and new programs required. A survey was conducted in consultation with the Department of Education to determine the special education needs of children in the Territories. Audits of existing services to children were also started in all regions.

The total number of children in care of the superintendent of child welfare decreased by 25 percent during 1984. The number of children coming into care because of conflict with the law under the new Young Offenders Act exceeds 100. To some extent, that explains the percentage decrease of children in the superintendent's care.

Spence Bay community social services worker Lena Totalik interviews a client.

HEALTH

Minister's Introduction

During 1984, the Honourable Bruce McLaughlin, Minister of Health, initiated several activities to develop and enhance the health system in the Northwest Territories.

The minister brought forward for consideration revisions to the Public Health Ordinance and the Mental Health Ordinance; the former to streamline administrative procedures and the latter to establish clear criteria for involuntary admissions and the protection of patient rights.

To assist patients from the Baffin, the minister obtained sufficient funds to establish a boarding home in Montreal capable of handling 20 northern patients per day. In addition, he initiated reviews of boarding home arrangements in Yellowknife and Edmonton.

The people of Tungsten and Pine Point, under arrangements approved by the minister, will receive their health care from new sources. Health and Welfare Canada will provide care to Tungsten and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital will provide care to Pine Point with private practise physicians coming from Hay River and Yellowknife.

The minister was responsible for a change in the medical transportation policy so that senior citizens will no longer be required to co-pay airfare required for medical transportation. He also initiated reviews of the extended medical benefits and pharmacare programs in an effort to make them more equitable.

The minister obtained the support of the Honourable Monique Begin, former Minister of Health and Welfare Canada and John Munro, former Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and the Federal Treasury Board for replacement of the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. The construction is scheduled to be completed in 1987.

The minister held meetings with native organizations in preparation for discussions on transfer of health services from the Federal Government to the Territorial Government at some point in the future.

He was active with his provincial colleagues in discussions of the new Canada Health Act, measures to control the escalating costs of services and methods to rationalize and regionalize specific services.

Health Promotion

The Department of Health is focusing on four major health promotion priorities: development of health education curriculum, education on the hazards of smoking, encouragement and support of community health promotion projects and expansion of the Dr. Otto Schaeffer health resource centre, in light of increased usage.

The goal is to have a complete health education curriculum available for all grades and schools in the N.W.T. by early 1987. The needs assessment phase of the school health program was completed in 1984 and curriculum content is being developed in the areas of alcohol and other drugs and mental and emotional well being. These learning materials will be tested in selected classrooms throughout the Northwest Territories during the 1984-85 school year. Research in preparation for other segments of the health education curriculum is progressing.

Development is underway of an NWT tobacco program aimed at creating a generation of non-smokers. The program will address peer-pressure, the adult as a prime example and the use of non-smoked tobacco.

Family Life Education

This program focuses on such problem areas as family violence, teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Parenting and prenatal topics, interpersonal relationships and birth control are addressed through information sharing, workshops and presentations. Heightened public and professional awareness and improved information flow contribute to the program goals of responsible lifestyles and healthy families.

Legislation

An amendment was made to the Public Health Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a chief medical health officer and to allow for the appointment of one or more health officers for each health district in addition to the medical health officer.

A draft ordinance was prepared to promote mental health; to provide a legal framework for the voluntary and involuntary committal of mentally disordered individuals; to establish the involuntary committal procedure and to state the civil rights of a mentally disordered person.

Physician Recruitment

The department continued to recruit and staff physicians in several N.W.T. communities under a contract with Health and Welfare Canada.

The program staff will place increased emphasis on public relations and resident orientation in medical postgraduate training programs. The information and recruitment package will be revised and enlarged to include descriptive material on the administration of medical and health services in the N.W.T. and consumer and vital statistics information.

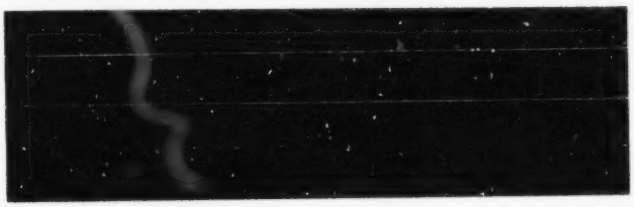
Medical Care Plan

The Medical Care Plan provides payment for insured services at 100% of the approved fee schedule of the province/territory within Canada in which the service was rendered. All persons registered under the N.W.T. Health Care Plan were eligible for benefits under Medicare.

The plan covers all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home, as well as certain surgical-dental procedures

medically required to be performed in a hospital. Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services, and complete maternity care are also provided.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of medical care were as follows:



Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The N.W.T. Hospital Insurance Plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly. The plan provides coverage for a broad range of medically necessary in-patient and out-patient services.

The board funds five health facilities in the N.W.T. These facilities provide nursing home, chronic care, acute care and detoxification services. Residents unable to be treated in the N.W.T. are referred to major treatment facilities in southern Canada.

The Department of Health jointly funds with the Department of Social Services co-ordinated home care programs in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of T.H.I.S. were as follows:

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is a modern, accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing in-patient care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), out-patient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is a modern accredited health centre operated for the government by the Pentacostal Assemblies of Canada, serving residents from the southern Great Slave area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Enterprise and Fort Providence.

The facilities provide in-patient and emergency services, home care, public and environmental health, social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physician services are provided through the Hay River medical clinic.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is a modern accredited 72 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, providing a wide variety of in-patient services. Approximately one-half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

The hospital has on staff medical specialists in the areas of orthopedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine and psychiatry. Through a contract with the federal medical services branch, these specialists regularly visit major communities in the Western Arctic.

In the area of rehabilitation medicine, the hospital has organized occupational therapy, physiotherapy, audiology and speech therapy programs.

The hospital has developed a psychiatric program which services Yellowknife and major centres in the Fort Smith and Kitikmeot regions. The psychiatric team is made up of two psychiatrists, a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker.

Baffin Regional Hospital

The Baffin Regional Hospital is a modern accredited hospital operated through a regional board of management providing a wide variety of in-patient services. It services the health needs of all Baffin region communities and has 35 acute care beds.

Specialists and consulant services are provided on a regular basis through a contract arrangement with McGill University of Montreal, the Clarke Institute of Toronto and from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Detoxication

The Yellowknife detoxication unit, administered by the Northern Addiction Services, continued to provide a high standard of service to residents of the Western Arctic. Further evaluation of this detoxication unit is being made, partially as a result of a proposal submitted by Delta House and the Inuvik Alcohol Committee for another detoxication unit.

Dental hygiene demonstrations were provided at the Fort Providence nursing station. Health information was displayed at a northern health conference at Rae Edzo.

A nurse provides care for a new born infant at the Fort Smith Health Centre. A doctor takes a patient's blood pressure at the Baffin Regional Hospital in Frobisher Bay.

Uninsured Health Services

Certain non-insured services, which are beyond the scope of the N.W.T. Health Care Plan, are covered by other programs, namely extended medical benefits, pharmacare and medical transportation.

Extended medical benefits provide financial assistance to "other" status residents with certain long term disease conditions. Pharmacare provides for payment of approved prescription drugs listed in the N.W.T. pharmacare formulary for senior citizens and "other" status residents who are eligible under the extended medical benefits. Similar non-insured services are provided to Treaty Indian/Inuit residents by medical services, Health and Welfare Canada, who establish the terms and conditions under which their programs are administered.

The Department of Health administers a medical transportation program which provides assistance to residents of the N.W.T. who are required to travel to seek appropriate medical investigation and treatment, and who are not eligible to receive assistance through other means. The program pays patient and escort costs associated with the subsidized medical travel and returning Inuit travel programs. Program administration is handled at the community level by Health and Welfare Canada.

In association with the medical transportation program, the Government of the Northwest Territories operates a medical boarding home and referral centre in Winnipeg to serve patients from the Keewatin region. A similar operation is being established in Montreal to serve patients from the Baffin region.

Federal Health Services

In order to stimulate the development of good health practices, the Federal and Territorial Governments cooperate in promotion and maintenance of a healthy environment and the provision of both public health and treatment services. The Department of National Health and Welfare, through the medical services branch, assists the Territorial Government in the administration of health ordinances and operates health facilities in the Northwest Territories.

Medical services branch operates one hospital in Inuvik and two hospitals located in Fort Simpson and Rae Edzo. There are also 39 nursing stations, 8 health centres and a number of health stations which provide diagnostic and preventative services. In addition to these federal facilities, there are three general hospitals under the direct supervision of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board.

Medical care is an insured service of the Territorial Government provided by private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River and by medical officers and consultants of the Department of National Health and Welfare elsewhere. These services are supported by university based consultants through contractual agreements. Medical officers of health, public health nurses, environmental health officers and community health representatives are employed by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dental treatment services are provided to the total population of the Northwest Territories through coordination of several different government and private agencies utilizing various dental and para-dental auxiliaries.

Health Statistics

In 1983, community health nurses in the field saw 104,065 patients and performed 246,632 services throughout the Northwest Territories.

The 1983 live-birth rate of 29.6 represents a slight increase over the 1982 rate of 27.1 per thousand population; 100% of Indians, 99.5% of Inuit and 99.9% of others were born either in hospitals or nursing stations. There were no recorded maternal deaths in 1983.

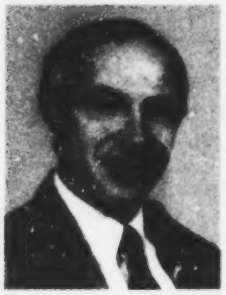
During 1983, there were 257 recorded deaths in the Northwest Territories. This gives an overall crude death rate (ie. total deaths per 1000 population) of 5.3.

The infant mortality rate (death under one year of age per 1000 live births) was 28.5.

The leading causes of death for the Northwest Territories were accidents, injuries and violence (29.6%), showing a marked increase in suicides. Neoplasms (17.9%) were also among the leading causes of death in 1983, as well as disease of the circulatory system — 15.6%.

The major causes of death in the Northwest Territories are shown in the following table:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT



The Honourable Nick Sibbeston Minister of Local Government

Minister's Introduction

After being sworn in as Minister of Local Government in January, the Honourable Nick Sibbeston's first priority was to travel to as many communities in the Northwest Territories as possible. His purpose was to get a closeup look at the problems which many communities were reporting and to establish a good working relationship with community leaders by meeting them in their communities.

One of the first and most extensive tours was to the Baffin region where the minister visited 13 communities in a seven day period. In the spring, he toured Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort communities, Keewatin communities and communities south of Great Slave Lake. This travel proved worthwhile, since it gave the minister a better grasp of the problems communities faced and an understanding of their state of political and economic development.

One of the problems brought to the minister's attention by community leaders was the difficulty many hamlets were having with their finances. For this reason, formula funding arrangements for hamlets were changed in 1984 to ease the financial difficulties of many of the community councils. Funds which had been reserved only for energy costs were freed up for general purposes and conditional funds in the formula contribution were made unconditional. These improvements gave greater flexibility to hamlet financing.

Along with strenuous efforts by councils to reduce costs, these changes made a considerable improvement in the financial situation of most hamlets. At the end of fiscal year 1982-83, 50% of the hamlets in the NWT had deficits. In fiscal year 1984-85, however, only five hamlets are expected to end the year's operation with a deficit and many will finish with a healthy budgetary surplus.

In 1984, a funding policy for regional councils was adopted by the Executive Council and the funding level was increased by $500,000. The Executive Council also approved a new policy which made regional directors of the Territorial Government more accountable to the regional councils.

The minister was also able to travel to meetings of several of the regional and tribal councils — the Deh Cho Regional Council session in Hay River, the Keewatin Regional Council meeting in Whale Cove and the Baffin Regional Council session in Pond Inlet. These informative visits gave him a good idea of the state of political evolution of regional councils, some of which have only recently been established and one, the Baffin Regional Council, which has been operating for seven years.

Four of the newer councils — the Keewatin, Kitikmeot, Deh Cho and Dogrib — completed their first year of incorporation under the Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance. They are now firmly established and beginning to provide the sort of guidance to the government which the Baffin Regional Council has offered for several years. Mr. Sibbeston introduced a motion in the November session of the Legislative Assembly to formally incorporate the Shihta Regional Council. At year end, discussions were taking place on the setting up of regional councils in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea area and in the region south of Great Slave Lake.

On his trip to the October session of the Baffin Regional Council, Mr. Sibbeston was accompanied by the speakers of Deh Cho, Shihta and Dogrib councils and the president of the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities. In the future, the minister hopes that speakers of the eastern councils will be able to travel to a session of a western council. These visits could help to foster good relations between the east and the west.

During the year, progress continued in the development of new local government legislation. This latest initiative to develop new legislation is wider in scope than previous amendments to the Municipal Ordinance. Practical and long-overdue changes are being proposed which would make local elections less complicated. The roles and authorities of mayors, municipal councils and municipal officials would change to reflect the needs and wishes of different types of communities. Greater authority is being proposed for all local governments over community lands and community planning. Planning procedures would be more flexible and less complex and there would be provisions for hamlets and incorporated community governments to acquire the authority, if they choose, to levy property taxes and to borrow funds for municipal purposes.

The proposed legislation would also provide for many of the settlements to achieve incorporated local government status and to work out, in cooperation with Dene band councils and community residents, community government agreements to meet special needs of communities in the Mackenzie Valley. A major challenge with all of the proposed new legislation is to draft it in simple, clear and translatable language, in keeping with the needs and preferences of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents.

Mr. Sibbeston is confident that, with sustained effort by the Department of Local Government and with continued support and advice from municipal governments, the NWT Association of Municipalities, regional councils and band councils, and interested organizations such as the Dene Nation, he will be introducing new, enlightened and sensible local government legislation to the Legislative Assembly in 1985.

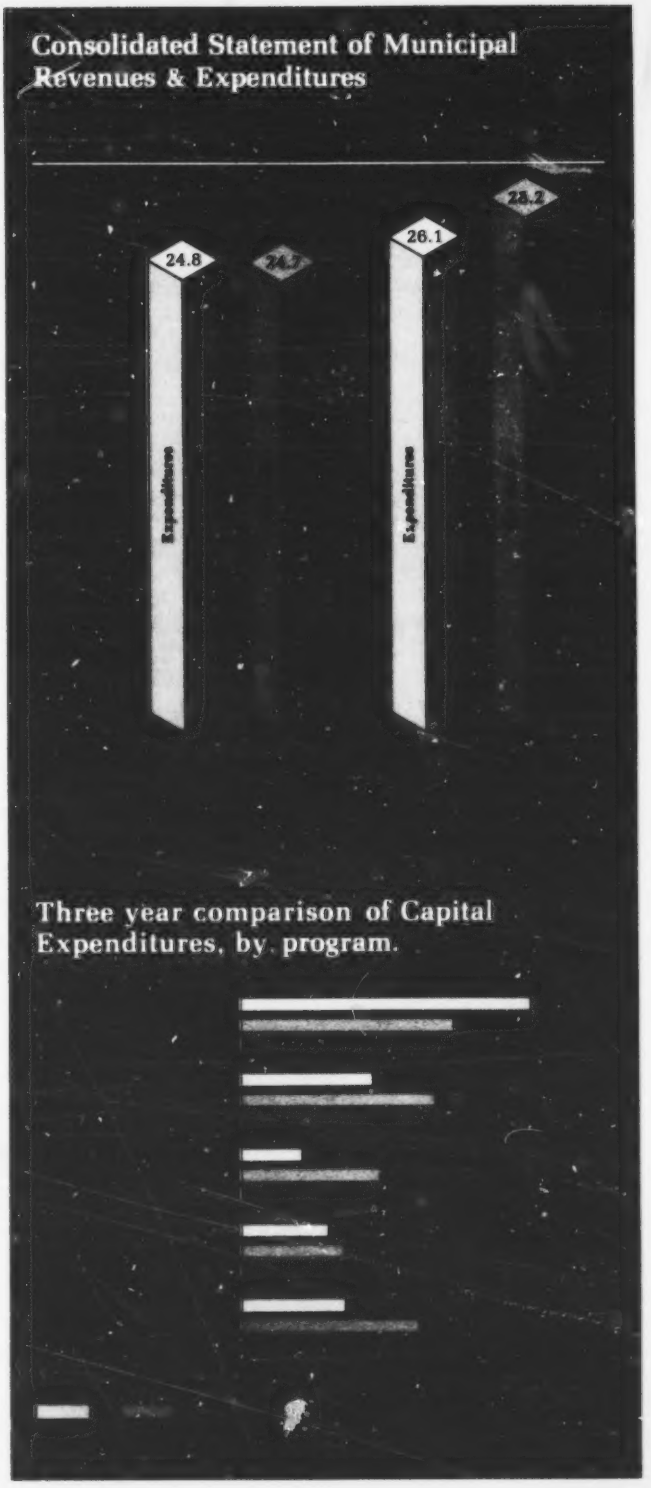
In March, the Arctic Winter Games came to the Territorial capital of Yellowknife. Since sport and recreation is part of the Local Government ministry, Mr. Sibbeston attended the opening ceremonies and made a point of also attending some of the games. He was proud of the efforts of the NWT team which placed first in the medal standings, winning 49 gold medals. A very successful Dene Games tournament was held in Fort Simpson in June and regional Northern Games were held in Aklavik, Spence Bay and Baker Lake.

As Minister of Culture, Mr. Sibbeston released a report in February 1984 titled *On Cultural Needs*, which dealt with cultural matters in the NWT and outlined options on cultural development for the government. In the fall, $400,000 was released to provide for community organizations and to assist them to conduct socio-historical research projects that help the Dene, Metis and Inuit to preserve and develop their cultural heritage and express their cultural identity.

Policy and Legislation

Most of the policies and the principal ordinances upon which the department's programs are based were either being revised or re-written during 1984. Comprehensive policies of financial assistance to communities in both capital and operation funds were prepared for Executive Council consideration, and work continued on the drafting of a new Local Government Ordinance. Valuable advice and assistance on the new legislation was received from three working groups of representatives from the tax-based municipalities, the hamlets and the settlement and band councils, and also from the steering committee of mayors.

Two new ordinances are being proposed to replace the Municipal Ordinance. The Local Government Ordinance would set out in three distinct parts the structures and authorities of cities and towns, hamlets, and incorporated communities and would include provisions for municipal lands, community planning, local government financing and by-law making authority. The Local Authorities Elections Ordinance would set out rules and procedures for the conduct of elections for local governments at all levels and for school boards and local education authorities. Revision of the Taxation Ordinance is also being proposed so that it would contain provisions for the assessment of property which are presently in the Municipal Ordinance.



Community Planning and Development

Every region now has a municipal engineer and at least one community planner on staff to advise and assist the hamlet and settlement councils. Capital planning for the construction of municipal buildings and works and the purchase of mobile equipment is now done at the regional level with more involvement of local councils and the MLAs. Where there are regional councils they also have a say in capital planning, and in some cases they formally approve the plan.

Capital expenditures in hamlets and settlements in the fiscal year 1984-85 will exceed $21 million. A total of $3.5 million will have been spent on construction of water and sewer works, $7 million on municipal buildings, and $3 million on the purchase of vehicles and equipment. For water and sanitation projects alone, the department is planning to spend $20 million in tax-based municipalities over the next five years.

Providing residential building lots for private owners and for public housing is a major task for the department. Land assembly programs sponsored by the NWT Housing Corporation with funding from CMHC are for the most part completed. A total of 437 lots were prepared in communities under this program and nearly all of them are occupied. Residential developments, varying from single building lots to sub-divisions for 23 houses, were completed in 1984 using capital funds from the Department of Local Government. A major effort will be required to provide lots for more than 200 houses to be constructed by the housing corporation in 1985 and also lots for private homeowners whenever they are needed.

Sport and Recreation

The department continued to emphasize construction of basic community recreation facilities in 1984. Responsibility for community and multi-purpose halls has been decentralized to regions.

New community halls were constructed in Tuktoyaktuk and Gjoa Haven, and major renovations brought community halls in Norman Wells and Igloolik up to standard. Multi-purpose gymnasiums and social recreation halls were constructed as part of community complexes in Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet and Sachs Harbour and multi-purpose halls were constructed in Fort Franklin and Arctic Bay in conjunction with new schools. An arena was constructed at Fort Simpson and the Rae Edzo recreation complex, which includes an arena, curling rink and multi-purpose hall was completed.

The total costs of constructing community halls and multi-purpose halls in 1984 was $4 million, and a further $3.5 million was spent on constructing major additional facilities such as arenas.

In 1984, eleven communities participated in the department's summer above-ground pool program. Regional courses were held in Inuvik, Fort Providence and Baker Lake to train local pool assistants and certify them as lifeguards.

In 1985, the department will be placing more emphasis on programs and program support. Programs will be started to train community recreation workers at Thebacha College through the Department of Education.

Community Airports

The federal government's arctic air facilities policy was in abeyance at the end of 1984. With 11 airports still to be constructed — all of them in the western part of the NWT — there was no authority for major capital expenditures. The 11 community airports lack even basic facilities for handling passengers and freight, and most of them have runways which are well below the minimum standards required by the Ministry of Transport for licenced airports. Accidents in 1984 caused tragic loss of life at two of the airports — Paulatuk and Fort Franklin. It is considered important to get construction started again and to transfer the entire community airports program to the Territorial Government.

There have been numerous benefits to those communities where airport construction has been completed. Most communities in the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions have well-constructed airports, with first-class runway lighting, passenger and freight terminals, radio communications, navigation beacons and good maintenance equipment. The result is reliable scheduled air services and a very good safety record.

Regional Councils

The Baffin Regional Council, which celebrated the eighth anniversary of its formation in 1984, has held 15 general sessions. The most experienced of the regional councils, BRC expanded in recent years to take under its wing several other regional organizations. The Baffin regional alcohol and drug information committee and the Baffin region hunters' and trappers' association signed amalgamation agreements with BRC. A proposal for the regional education society to join forces with the regional council is in abeyance while the society seeks to become a divisional school board with BRC's support.

Minister of Local Government Nick Sibbeston visited 14 communities during an extensive tour of the Baffin region, including Arctic Bay where he met with the hamlet council. Municipal councils in the Kitikmeot region were also very active, such as the Spence Bay hamlet council (below).

The eighth Arctic Winter Games were held in Yellowknife in March. Community airport observer/communicator Ruben Green of Paulatuk utilizes a weather balloon. The Dogrib Tribal Council met in Detah in 1984.

The Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regional councils cover areas which coincide with Territorial Government administrative regions in the central and eastern arctic. The same is not true in the west, and there has been some decentralization of local government offices in both the Fort Smith and Inuvik regions. Area superintendents were appointed at Fort Simpson for the Deh-Cho Regional Council, at Rae Edzo for the Dogrib Council, and at Fort Smith to work with the communities south of Great Slave Lake. In the Inuvik region, an area superintendent at Norman Wells serves communities which are members of the newly incorporated Shihta Regional Council — Fort Norman, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Colville Lake and Norman Wells.

Community Governments

Three new hamlets were incorporated in 1984 and two settlements entered into community government agreements. Fort Norman, Cambridge Bay and Holman became hamlets and assumed municipal status on April 1, 1984, bringing the total number of hamlets to 29. All the communities in the Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions are now municipalities; in Baffin region only Resolute and Grise Fiord remain as unincorporated settlements.

Community government agreements with Fort Good Hope and Fort Resolution are departures from the normal pattern of community development. Without becoming incorporated, both communities negotiated with the minister for a form of local government which allows them to take on responsibility for municipal services and to be funded as if they were hamlets. Each community has its own particular style of local government, and the difficulties between settlement councils and band councils which have arisen in some Dene communities have been avoided. These agreements are prototypes of proposals for community government contained in the proposed new Local Government Ordinance.

Generally, tax-based municipalities were in a healthy financial position at the end of 1984, but a dwindling property taxation base and high costs of running the community's water system forced the Village of Fort Simpson to seek special assistance from the Territorial Government totalling, in capital and O & M, more than $500,000. Lower than expected land sales at Pine Point, following the closure of the mine, made it necessary for the town council to seek deferred re-payment of its land development debenture loan.

Transfer payments to communities in the form of grants, contributions, subsidies and rebates topped $25.8 million in the 1984-85 fiscal year. Grants in lieu of taxes on government property totalling about $1.8 million were paid to the seven tax-based municipalities; the same municipalities received $4.1 million in grants towards the capital costs of water and sewer works, roads and recreation facilities. On the operation and maintenance side, tax-based municipalities received about $2.6 million in equalization grants to relieve taxpayers of the cost of local services. Further relief to taxpayers in the form of a water delivery subsidy cost the Territorial Government over $500,000.

There was an increase of about 5% in the 1984-85 funding level for hamlets in general. Contributions to the 29 hamlets totalled $17 million in 1984-85, an average of just under $600,000 per hamlet. Formula funding is now being reviewed in light of financing arrangements with tax-based municipalities, with the aim of developing more consistent approaches to financially assisting all municipalities.

Land and Assessment

The department's assessment staff conducted annual assessment updates for 42 communities currently on the tax roll. A general reassessment for all real property subject to property taxation under the Taxation Ordinance was conducted in Fort McPherson in 1984, as well as assessments to the Snare Hydro and Talston River projects of NCPC for purposes of securing, for the Northwest Territories, federal grants-in-lieu of taxes. The department also initiated a policy review of alternative methods of assessing artificial islands in the Mackenzie River.

An increase in land disposals for private homeownership was seen over the year, particularly in Norman Wells and Frobisher Bay where a total of 55 leases for private residential building lots were approved.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

The Honourable Gordon Wray Minister of Public Works

Minister's Introduction

On January 31, 1984 the Honourable Gordon Wray assumed responsibility for the Department of Public Works and Highways. Mr. Wray travelled to most of the administrative regions in the Northwest Territories to meet directly with community councils, chambers of commerce and other business associations to discuss areas of common interest. He confirmed his objectives of local involvement in construction, use of northern materials and privatization.

At the annual meeting of the Keewatin chamber of commerce, the minister announced three pilot projects for the construction of community halls in Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay and staff housing units in Rankin Inlet. The award of contracts to construct these facilities was based on the contractor's use of local and northern subcontractors and local labour. These pilot projects indicate the minister's emphasis on economic benefits of a construction project accruing to northern residents.

While in the Fort Smith region, the minister toured the Slave River sawmill and confirmed his support for the use of northern materials such as logs in construction projects.

In June 1984, the minister attended the opening of the Liard Highway. This highway links the Northwest Territories with British Columbia and forms part of a circular route for tourists and others back to Alberta. Maintenance operations for the highway are the responsibility of Public Works and Highways. A maintenance contract for three years was awarded to Beaver Enterprises of Fort Liard.

In his communications with business associations, the minister supported privatization where quality standards and timely delivery at reasonable cost by northerners can be achieved. He continued to support assistance to northern contractors under the provisions of the business incentives policy. In the last complete fiscal year, 935 construction contracts with a value of $30 million were awarded to northern contractors.

In response to local concerns, the minister initiated a study of community docks. As the federal government has responsibility in this area, the territorial government has not been extensively involved with community docks in the past. The minister indicated his concern by putting forward the issue of community docks during the priorities exercise for 1985-86 funding. Another area for priority attention by the minister is dust control for community roads.

The name of the department was changed in 1984 to reflect the importance the minister places on highways programs. Over the past several years, negotiations have taken place for the transfer of greater program responsibility for highways from the federal government. In 1984, the minister, on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, accepted the transfer of the intra-territorial road reconstruction program. He intends to pursue transfer of the remaining reconstruction and new construction programs with his federal counterpart.

Directorate

The Department of Public Works and Highways is responsible for designing, building, operating and maintaining all the buildings and works required by the Government of the N.W.T. This includes the operation of ferries, vehicles, heavy construction equipment, and the maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways.

The directorate includes the senior management of the department and the staff responsible for contracts and capital planning, finance and policy and planning.

Architecture

The architecture division continued to provide a diverse range of building types through a variety of construction approaches. New schools at Hay River reserve, Fort Franklin and Snowdrift will be completed in early 1985. Planning for a new school in Holman Island commenced in 1984. A residence for the Keewatin Regional Education Centre (KREC) in Rankin Inlet is under construction and due for occupancy in the 1985-86 school year. A multi-purpose hall is under construction as an addition to the existing school in Arctic Bay.

In 1984, planning was under way for new recreation facilities in Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove. Planning of a community hall for Aklavik and a multi-purpose hall in Fort McPherson is under way. The community hall at Gjoa Haven will be completed in early 1985. Community complexes in Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet are due for completion in the summer of 1985. Construction of these facilities is being conducted in a manner which promotes a significant degree of local employment.

Construction of the new Baffin correction centre in Frobisher Bay is under way with completion scheduled for the summer of 1985. As well, planning commenced for a secure facility for young offenders in Fort Smith. A group home for handicapped in Rankin Inlet is in the consultant selection process. Park facilities at Blackstone and at Long Lake near Yellowknife were extended in 1984.

Engineering

The engineering division's efforts are directed at ensuring the provision of clean, pure, potable water in the communities and making certain that sewage and solid wastes are disposed of in a sanitary manner. It is also responsible for construction of tank farm installations to facilitate the orderly marketing of petroleum products by the Department of Government Services.

During 1984, the division continued to be involved with natural gas distribution in the Norman Wells area, high temperature heating systems in Inuvik, Fort Simpson and Frobisher Bay.

The total of all construction projects handled by the division was in excess of $8,100,000.

An in-depth study of the Inuvik heat distribution system began to identify any improvements or changes that should be made in the 25 year old system. The use of waste heat is an integral part of this study. New piped water and sewer construction took place in Frobisher Bay and to service the Baffin Correctional Centre and in Rae to service the recreation centre. The Broughton Island truck fill station was also completed.

Expansion and upgrading of fuel storage facilities in Pond Inlet, Hall Beach, Spence Bay, Rae Lakes and Tuktoyaktuk began and the design of facilities in eight other communities was completed.

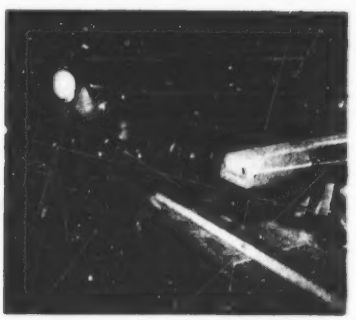
A new structures and special projects section erected four chemical storage sheds, an addition to the highways parking garage in Rae Edzo and other cold storage sheds and roof repairs for the highways division in Hay River. Structural designs such as the Fort Simpson Recreation Centre were reviewed, as well as house designs for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

Highways

Two road maintenance contracts on the Mackenzie Highway leading to Fort Simpson were renewed in 1984. The contract in the immediate Fort Simpson area was awarded to Rowe's Construction Ltd. of Hay River by public tender. A three year extension to the existing contract with Nogha Enterprises of Fort Simpson was negotiated for an approximate 160 kilometre stretch of highway.

The Mackenzie Valley winter road was opened again as far as Norman Wells with a branch road to Fort Franklin. This winter road is proving increasingly useful for trucking companies and pipeline contractors. Stringent controls will be in force in the spring of 1985 to ensure protection of the environment.

Dust abatement utilizing calcium chloride was carried out for the first time on the Liard and Dempster Highways.



Ceremonies to open the new Liard Highway in June included the NWT Pipe Band and ribbon cutting by an antique car from Fort Nelson. Mike Ukuqlunnuaq does carpentry in the Spence Bay public works shop for housing maintenance.

In keeping with government support of contracting with the private sector, the minister approved discontinuance of the department owned crushing plant so that all maintenance gravel needs will be met by public tendering.

Transfer of "intra-territorial" road reconstruction programs from the federal government was accepted in 1984. Projects accomplished in 1984 included upgrading of the Detah Road, the winter detour route near Fort Providence, dredging the Liard River ferry crossing, installing a timber bridge with local labour on a stream crossing for the Jean Marie River winter access road and improvements to the Ingraham Trail.

Work carried out on behalf of the Department of Local Government throughout the NWT involved road construction, drainage improvements, air strip improvements and landfill for expanding community needs. Approximately 58 projects were undertaken. A major project for upgrading the Mackenzie Highway with pavement from the Alberta border to Enterprise was carried on again in 1984. Several major contracts were awarded with significant participation by local northern subcontractors. This four year project, scheduled for completion in 1986, is being financed by the federal government.

Another record was established by the M. V. Merv Hardie ferry at Fort Providence when it ran until February 1, 1984. The major modification undertaken in 1982, together with ice conditions that were not unusually severe, enabled the ferry to maintain uninterrupted highway shipments to the communities north of the river crossing during freezeup.

The ferry M. V. Merv Hardie was also used to augment service at the Liard River crossing during the surge of traffic visiting Fort Simpson for the proposed Papal visit. Replacement during this period was handled by the M. V. Louis Cardinal.

Operations

The operations division continued to emphasis energy conservation for buildings and works in 1984. The recommendations of energy audits conducted in 1983 were carried out to improve efficiency and elimate waste by the upgrading of schools, staff housing and offices. Studies were done at Inuvik and Frobisher Bay with the intent of reducing costs of the central heat systems. At Sanikiluaq, a new power plant was installed that is equipped to operate quietly and provide waste heat for the new school under construction.

In 1984, studies in almost every community with diesel powered generators were carried out to examine the potential for using the waste heat. These studies are cost shared with the federal government. Major buildings such as the school and courthouse in Hay River have been converted to propane to reduce energy costs.

The major school roof upgrading program continued in 1984 at Eskimo Point, Cape Dorset and Tuktoyaktuk. New boilers were installed in the Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk schools. Work continued to replace older steel water tanks with polyethylene tanks to improve water quality, in the Keewatin during 1984.

Due in part to the work of the mobile equipment section, Inter-City Gas Ltd. established seven privately operated propane refueling service stations in communities on the Mackenzie Highway system. To date, over 50 government vehicles have been converted to or replaced with systems which operate on propane fuel. Operating savings of approximately 40%, or a pay back of monies invested in less than two years is being realized.

Short seminars were conducted in the regions for petroleum products contractors on the operation and maintenance of oil trucks. Courses dealing with fire fighting equipment were carried out in Pond Inlet, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay and on the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment at the Inuvik region hamlet foremen conference.

Energy Conservation

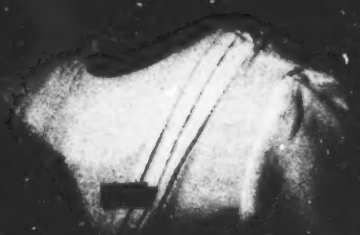
The energy conservation division held public information seminars in Fort Simpson, Hay River, Yellowknife and Inuvik. Seminars can be delivered to any community where the public demonstrates a desire to improve their energy conservation knowledge and ability.

The conservation and renewable energy demonstration agreement (CREDA), a cost-shared program with the federal government, is winding down. Of the 24 CREDA demonstration projects developed, the two most evident are the Fort Smith wood chipping and town water heating system, which saves the taxpayers of Fort Smith over $50,000 annually, and the Lac La Martre residual heating system in the new school. Eight energy conservation demonstration projects, including a wind generator in Cambridge Bay, will conclude the demonstration program.

Eleven schools, two health care centres, as well as the Ukkivik student residence in Frobisher Bay, took advantage of the federal internal retrofit program (FIRP) delivered by the energy conservation division.

Hamlets are being assisted by the hamlet energy management program (HEMP). A revision in government funding has enabled the hamlets to redirect the funding they save from their energy budget into other areas.

REGIONS



KEEWATIN REGION

During 1984, there was a major thrust toward improved communications with regional bodies in the Keewatin region. The Keewatin Regional Council continued to identify direction through regular sessions held in May and October in Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet respectively. An industry/government committee was formed to provide input into and to help define direction for new economic initiatives in the Keewatin region.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism initiated two major tourism studies, the development of a regional tourism development and marketing strategy and a joint Manitoba/Keewatin marketing strategy. The former, which is sponsored by the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce, should be completed by the summer of 1985. All communities will be encouraged to review opportunities and constraints and a tourism plan will be developed for each community.

The department also hosted Tour North II, an international buyers and sellers marketplace in Eskimo Point in May. Two new activities — economic planning and resource development — were established. The Hanunguavik Craft Shop in Eskimo Point was the first commercial enterprise in the Keewatin region to be privatized.

The Keewatin Wildlife Federation held meetings during the year with resolutions being responded to by the Department of Renewable Resources at the regional and headquarters levels. All seven hunters and trappers associations were actively involved in the outpost camps programs. They were also involved in caribou surveys and the polar bear harvest. Surveys continued of the Kaminuriak, Beverly, Coats Island and Southampton Island caribou herds. A radio collaring program, approved by the hunters and trappers associations and the caribou management board, will be carried out on the Beverly and Kaminuriak caribou.

The Foxe Basin polar bear program began in the fall, with tagging efforts focused on Southampton Island and Coats Island. The falcon population survey discovered new nest sites and banding efforts proved successful.

A northern employment opportunities committee, with representatives from the Territorial Government and four Inuit organizations, was formed as a result of a Keewatin regional council motion. This directly involved Inuit organizations in personnel activity. This input will enhance the administration's efforts to increase the long-term northern work force within the public service. Recruitment workshops helped representatives of organizations to participate in the selection of candidates for government positions.

The Department of Social Services began discussing introduction of the fine options and youth offenders programs with the communities in the region. These programs would allow persons to pay off their fines by doing community work and allow young persons to work in the community and not appear in court.

The regional language bureau concentrated on maintaining a high level of service, as demands for services increased during the year. Regional organizations and social assistance appeals committees were served, in addition to the Legislative Assembly, Executive Council, government departments and the general public. The dissemination of information on government programs and activities, as well as information sharing, was in high demand by both regional government departments and non-government agencies.

The Department of Local Government established a regional superintendent trainee position. The trainee assists in the implementation and the setting of direction for programs. A municipal affairs officer trainee was also hired with training provided by the senior municipal affairs officer.

The community planner is re-examining the hamlet boundaries for Rankin Inlet and Coral Harbour, with a view to increasing hamlet lands.

Major building projects included the hamlet office multi-purpose hall complexes in Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay. A bridge was installed in Eskimo Point and another has been delivered to Coral Harbour for installation in the summer of 1985. Mobile equipment costing $6,000,000 was supplied to various Keewatin hamlets.

Construction of an air terminal building in Chesterfield Inlet is underway. Crash fire rescue training was provided at all Arctic airport sites within the region.

With the application of the northern preference policy, the Department of Government Services is now purchasing 50% of all goods and services from northern vendors. A new airport refuelling facility was completed in Rankin Inlet in 1984.

Following long and thorough preparation by their members, local education authorities in Repulse Bay and Rankin Inlet were granted society status. The Keewatin regional education authority was active in setting general educational priorities for all Keewatin schools, as well as providing specific program objectives.

A survey of youth in the region was completed, and its results provided the communities with a focus for discussion on the needs of young people. A new adult education centre was established in Chesterfield Inlet, and plans for other centres were made.

Through its regional Inuktitut program coordinators, the Department of Education worked closely with the Keewatin regional education authority to complete three indigenous language development funds projects.

Ernest Betsina, 21, Yellowknife; Mary Panegyuk, 19, Bay Chimo; Syke Nolting, 21, Yellowknife (clockwise from the top).

Arctic parkas are made at the Baker Lake sewing centre part of the Sanavik Cooperative. Traditional Inuit games were part of the ceremonies to open the Baker Lake historic sites and trails in 1984.

Sharon and Shirley Firth provided instruction at the Top of the World ski championships in Inuvik. Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea is one of the most active communities in the Inuvik region.

INUVIK REGION

Resource development and exploration activity in the Inuvik region required action to meet increased demands in 1984. Field executive officer positions were established and staffed in Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk and new office accommodation buildings opened in the two communities. The Beaufort Mackenzie Delta development impact zone society and the Mackenzie Great Bear development impact zone society were established.

In the area of political development, two regional councils were established: Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort regional council and Shihta regional council.

The Department of Local Government supported political development at the local and regional level. Fort Norman achieved hamlet status and Fort Good Hope successfully merged the band and municipal structure to form a politically novel and unique level of community government.

Over 80% of the Local Government regional budget was paid out in direct transfer payments to hamlets and the provision of municipal services to settlements through community service agreements. New fire trucks and fire telephone systems were provided to two communities with larger siren systems installed at four communities. Water and sanitation studies are under way in Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson. Previous studies resulted in detail design contracts at Arctic Red River and Aklavik, which will permit the design and construction of new sewage and solid waste systems in 1985.

A new community plan for Tuktoyaktuk was completed and work is well under way on a zoning by-law to control land use and development activity within the hamlet. Accelerated studies and planning assistance was undertaken in the communities of Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman and Arctic Red River.

Community halls were constructed in Tuktoyaktuk and Fort Franklin; community play areas in Paulatuk, Arctic Red River and Inuvik and funds provided for the expansion of the Norman Wells community hall. Councils are hiring paid recreation personnel on a part or full basis to secure ongoing recreational activities.

Automatic airport lighting systems were put into operation at Sachs Harbour and Fort Norman; back up observer/communicators were trained for Aklavik and Paulatuk; and the Sachs Harbour council assumed airstrip maintenance responsibilities.

Commercial activity expanded in the region during 1984. The Ramparts Motel in Fort Good Hope concluded negotiations with the band corporation and financing was arranged for a four-bedroom motel/cafe complex and the Fort Franklin Motel completed a successful second year of operation. Esso concluded three contracts with native development corporations related to their expansion project at Norman Wells and Fort Franklin. The Fort McPherson band development corporation concluded the first successful year of maintenance on the Dempster Highway.

Many small businesses and organizations received assistance under the economic development agreement ranging from minor renovations to major reconstruction, start up of new businesses, feasibility studies and hiring management personnel.

The Department of Renewable Resources was also directly involved with promotion and development of EDA projects involving trapper training, commercial fishery, sport hunt advertising and guide training. Future projects could include muskox quiviut collection, furbearer transplants, habitat development and test marketing and product development of wild game meats.

Conservation education courses were held with high school students in Inuvik. Trapper training programs covered such areas as firearm safety, humane trapping, fur handling techniques, wildlife management and bush survival.

Ten communities in the Inuvik region have now extended the regular school program to include grade 9. Construction progressed on a new school for Fort Franklin, with occupancy expected early in 1985. Three new positions were approved for delivery of indigenous language programs.

The Grollier Hall residence in Inuvik celebrated its silver anniversary and Father Ruyant, the only administrator of the residence, was recognized at a reception.

The Inuvik local education authority assumed full society status and the Inuvik regional education committee began to establish direction for the Department of Education.

The Department of Social Services was involved in an intensive training program on the Young Offenders Act, together with the RCMP and native courtworkers.

The fine options program was instituted under the direction of Ingamo Friendship Centre.

A coordinated home care program was instituted and planning began for a facility for the aged in Inuvik.

Additional social work staff are being provided to Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk to coincide with development. Funding was secured to re-establish an alcohol program in Tuktoyaktuk.

The Department of Government Services increased the capacity of bulk fuel storage at Tuktoyaktuk, eliminating the need for winter road resupply.

The number of native staff on strength in the region increased to 38% of filled positions in 1984.

The Department of Information enhanced its program of providing information on government programs and services to people throughout the region in 1984.

BAFFIN REGION

During 1984 there was significant political development in the Baffin region, as numerous political organizations expanded their roles and took active leadership initiatives in their areas of influence.

All local education authorities in the region petitioned Minister of Education Dennis Patterson to declare divisional board status for the region. With funding from the Donner Foundation and expertise from McGill University, a comprehensive training program was organized for prospective board members. Board status is expected to be granted in 1985.

The development of the Arctic College concept was further advanced with the appointment of an assistant director, resident in Frobisher Bay, with responsibilities for organization of programs for the Eastern Arctic.

Development of the Baffin Regional Council continued with successful sessions held in Frobisher Bay and Pond Inlet, the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions for the council. A major initiative of the council was the establishment of formal reporting links with the regional director.

The Baffin Regional Hospital Board completed its second year of operation. The board was expanded to better represent Baffin communities. The board is working toward provision of patient liaison services in Montreal, with a capital budget to purchase a facility and an operating budget approved by Health and Welfare Canada. Meetings of the board are held every two months and are open to the public.

Visiting specialists continued to provide care in a variety of areas. A new physiotherapist department is now operating with a fulltime physiotherapist on staff. Dental services continued to be a serious concern. A survey of all school children in the Baffin region was conducted in 1984 in an attempt to determine the extent of dental problems experienced by school age children.

The Department of Social Services has two major facilities under construction. A permanent facility for multiply-handicapped children is scheduled to open early in 1985. The new Baffin Correctional Centre should be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1985. A corrections officer trainee program began in September and it is anticipated the three Inuit trainees, upon successful completion of the course, will begin their careers as corrections officers coincidental to the opening of the new facility.

Emphasis was placed on improvement of service delivery at the community level and training of local social service workers. Training in the area of the young offenders legislation is also a priority with the department, along with planning for a regional young offenders facility.

The Department of Renewable Resources employed hunters and trappers association members in Clyde River, Arctic Bay and Frobisher Bay to collect specimens from caribou. Physical, reproductive and disease status of caribou was determined by examination of these specimens. In addition to an aerial survey over a portion of southern Baffin Island, a caribou tagging operation, involving hunters from Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay, was carried out in Camsell Bay, Nettiling Lake. A total of 245 caribou were tagged. A number of successful sport hunts for polar bear, muskox and caribou were conducted throughout the region.

The airports division of the Department of Local Government established an agreement to provide regular electrical maintenance at each airport. This will alleviate major electrical problems experienced in the past. New airport emergency vehicles were delivered to Lake Harbour and Clyde River.

Construction began on a new multi-purpose hall in Arctic Bay and major renovations to recreation facilities in Igloolik utilizing local labour.

High priority was given to community development with completion of the Lake Harbour community plan and zoning by-law.

The annual fire training school continued to receive excellent support from all Baffin communities. A proposal to establish a permanent fire training school in Frobisher Bay was prepared and forwarded for consideration by the minister.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism, in conjunction with the Department of Education, undertook to provide training for guides, outfitters and cooks for regional hotels and tourist facilities. The development of Peale Point Historical Park, near Frobisher Bay, continued with considerable archaeological interpretation done in 1984.

Efforts to improve commercial use of wildlife resources included commerical fisheries development in Igloolik, renewed focus on the prospects for muskox and caribou or reindeer transplants to sites on Baffin and stimulation of intersettlement trade through development of supporting infrastructure. Continued low prices for seal skins and a significant reduction in demand for narwhal tusks were of special concern. In Broughton Island a seal skin sewing project moved well into the planning stage with facility development to begin in 1985.

Mineral activity in the region was mainly restricted to continued exploration in the Nanisivik area in an attempt to identify additional reserves of potential mineral deposits. On Melville Peninsula, Borealis Exploration Limited carried out extensive aerial surveys of their magnetite reserves in 1984 in addition to some base camp developments.

A High Arctic development review committee was formed, composed of representatives of the Lancaster Sound area communities. The committee met several times during the year, their main focus being the Bent Horn proposal made by Panarctic.

Pond Inlet residents set out on a hunting trip. A teacher at Arctic Bay helps students learning to draw. Local residents work on housing construction at Grise Fiord.

Communities vehicles are paraded during hamlet day celebrations at Broughton Island.

FORT SMITH REGION

Communities in the Fort Smith region were very active in 1984, translating their priorities, goals and aspirations into action.

Sanctioned by the 1983 passage of the Regional and Tribal Council Ordinance and nurtured by evolving political realities, the Deh-Cho Regional Council and Dogrib Tribal Council made outstanding contributions to new government during the year.

The Deninoo Community Council of Fort Resolution signed an agreement with the Minister of Local Government providing the council with the resources of an incorporated municipality, while retaining authority as a band council.

Continuing decentralization saw Department of Local Government program delivery authority and responsibility transferred from regional to area offices, a move aimed at making government more responsive and accountable, and closer to the people. To achieve this, area superintendents of Local Government positions were created in Rae Edzo, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith.

Long term community development plans are under way in Fort Liard, Rae Edzo, Snare Lake and Snowdrift, while conceptual plans supported by the respective councils, are in place in all other communities to guide future developments and utilities expansion.

The application of economic development agreement (EDA) funding was instrumental in the placement of economic planners in Fort Resolution and Detah. EDA resources assisted the Metis Development Corporation to undertake an economic plan to identify and assess regional business opportunities. Economic planning continued to be a major thrust throughout the region.

An innovative approach to serve the business community saw the opening of a business services centre in Yellowknife, staffed by a manager and a business services officer.

The major economic boost to the region in 1984 can be credited to Interprovincial Pipe Line (NW). Construction services and mainline construction accounted for major employment to northerners by the end of the year. By breaking down very large projects into manageable pieces, IPL was able to send millions of dollars in contracts into the northern economy.

With Tungsten and Pine Point mines back in production and seven petroleum wells spudded and over 1,000 kms of siesmic line shot, resource and development activities contributed to substantial employment opportunities. New developments such as, Terra Mines (Bullmoose), Giant Yellowknife (McKay Lake), Highwood Resources (Thor Lake) and continuing production at Salmita contributed to mining industry employment.

A new regional renewable resource office was based in Hay River. The office is intended to maximize agricultural potential, persue wild rice possibilities, egg quotas and lumber marketing, as only a few of its activities.

The Slave River Sawmill in Fort Resolution, decimated by fire in 1983, was back in production early in the year with a scaled down level of assistance.

Rae Edzo successfully managed the planning and construction of a new recreation complex. Log parking garages were completed in Wrigley and Jean Marie River and a transient centre was built in Rae Lakes, all with maximum local employment.

Good use was made of the indigenous language development fund in programs offered to students in Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Snowdrift, Fort Resolution and Lac La Martre.

Local education authorities (LEA) are assuming more responsibilities for educational issues and decisions. The Tungsten LEA was granted society status in April and the five Dogrib communities have collectively requested that the Minister of Education approve a divisional board of education for the area.

In excess of $287,000 was provided to hunters and trappers associations (HTA) and band councils to maintain outpost camps, conduct organized hunts and carry out other renewable resources programs.

The Fort Smith HTA and the Department of Renewable Resources conducted a beaver transplant in the Slave River lowlands and the HTA itself carried out a feasibility study on a muskrat enchancement program. A major study project is underway to farm bison in the Fort Smith area and the HTA through EDA funds has hired a biologist to complete the work.

Community participation in social services resulted in band or settlement councils contracting to operate homecare programs in Snowdrift, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Rae Edzo and on the Hay River Dene reserve. Home nursing projects were operated under contract by Fort Smith and Hay River hospitals.

The Roaring Rapids Friendship Centre accepted a contract to offer fine options services in Fort Smith, allowing people unable to pay fines the option of doing community work rather than going to jail.

Resulting from the introduction of the Young Offenders Act and Young Offenders Ordinance, a secure facility to accommodate young people from across the NWT is in the planning stages for the community of Fort Smith.

Electric power was installed in the community of Kakisa by way of a lengthy extension of the trunk power line.

The Slave River Development Impact Zone Society, having expanded to include representation from Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution, Pine Point and Fort Chipewyan, hired a coordinator. The group held meetings in all member communities and conducted a major study of the draft information requirements document issued jointly by the Slave River hydro environmental assessment panel and Alberta Environment.

Yellowknife, capital city of the Northwest Territories, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1984.

The Dogrib community of Detah is located across the bay from Yellowknife.

People from across the North, but mainly from the Mackenzie Valley, gathered in Fort Simpson to meet the Pope. Although weather prevented the Pope from landing, religious celebrations were held at the teepee mass site.

KITIKMEOT REGION

During 1984, both public and private sectors in the Kitikmeot region developed and demonstrated the ability and determination to gain recognition of their respective roles.

The communities of Cambridge Bay and Holman, in accepting the additional effort and responsibility of hamlet status, became the final organized communities in the Kitikmeot region to achieve this goal. To satisfy statutory and practical requirements, both hamlet councils and their administration worked closely with the Department of Local Government to develop the necessary operating budgets, by-laws, job descriptions and year-end audit procedures.

With the addition of permanent executive support, the Kitikmeot Regional Council extended its ability to identify regional-wide needs and concerns and provide the necessary follow-up and consultation with government and other agencies to alleviate such concerns.

Issues being addressed include the provision of a medical boarding home in Yellowknife for Kitikmeot patients, the specialized needs of young offenders and other adolescents who require separation from their families, and the on-going concern with limited use of local labour on major construction contracts in the region. Responding to the increasingly important and influential role of the regional council, the regional director was given the responsibility of ensuring that such concerns are given the full attention of Territorial Government staff and reporting on their status to the regional council executive.

Increasing support of local labour was demonstrated by the regional department of Public Works and Highways, Economic Development and Tourism, and Local Government, through construction of a new hamlet office community hall in Gjoa Haven. By judicious building design, choice of construction materials and withholding of external contracting, outside employment was held to a minimum and maximum use of local labour assured. With major office renovations in Coppermine, energy efficiency and retrograde projects in Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven, hamlet turnover upgrading of buildings in Holman, and contracting out of all vehicle maintenance and janitorial services, over $60,000 was injected into the regional economy.

The utilization of northern vendors increased to 60% during 1984 with over $700,000 worth of goods purchased from Territorial businesses through the Department of Government Services. Local cartage and petroleum products delivery contracts added a further $370,000 to regional business income.

Direct grants of over $60,000 were issued to address the special needs of several regional enterprises. The economic development agreement gained considerable acceptance by the business sector with $248,000 approved in support of a regional development corporation project and comprehensive tourism and economic baseline studies.

With core funding of $45,000 the Arctic Coast Tourism Association was able to secure a permanent general manager and increase their presence in this rapidly expanding industry. Tourism projects included dock and camping facilities at Coppermine and 10 km of access road in Cambridge Bay. The visit of the tour vessel "Lindblad Explorer" was a major promotional opportunity for the communities of Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and Cambridge Bay.

There were several on-going renewable resources studies in 1984 including: bear denning surveys in the Holman, Cambridge Bay and Pelly Bay areas; raptor surveys in Coppermine, Holman, Bathurst Inlet and Cambridge Bay areas and a grizzly bear survey in Coppermine. After several years of stock assessment, economic development agreement funding was obtained to identify the most appropriate method of starting a commercial char fishery in the Gjoa Haven area.

A successful Environment 2000 program operated in four Kitikmeot communities achieving both youth employment and a much cleaner environment in the vicinity of the communities. Financial assistance in support of hunting and trapping was made in the form of $77,000 to ten outpost camps, $35,000 in fur, gasoline and sealskin subsidies, and Special A.R.D.A. funding of shortwave radios. Considerable effort was made in the areas of wildlife conservation and firearms safety.

A comprehensive employment survey was completed by the Department of Education. The survey details the academic and training requirments for all jobs in the Kitikmeot region and will be utilized in the senior grade and adult education programs. In response to the Territorial priority of increasing the participation of Territorial residents in the northern workforce, full-time adult education positions were staffed in Coppermine and Spence Bay. The division of advanced education was supplemented with additional training and apprenticeship programs.

Regional staffing was adjusted to provide specialized support for local education authorities. Spence Bay education authority achieved society status and contributions in excess of $335,000 were issued to assist education authorities in the delivery of school programs.

In a major effort to increase the percentage of native government employees in the Kitikmeot region, the Department of Personnel identified 12 key positions that would be filled by native northerners through the in service training program. To ensure all regional communities have the opportunity to fill these positions, the capital housing program was supplemented and adjusted to provide additional staff housing for out-of-town applicants.

Colin Adjun bands a gyrfalcon at Hope Bay. Armaayuk Alookee, manager of the Talaoyak craft shop in Spence Bay, displays the popular stuffed toys produced in the community. Alice Kingmektak of Bay Chimo makes caribou skin kayaks which are sold at the community store.

Kitikmeot regional director Bob Cowell addressed a session of the Kitikmeot Regional Council in Pelly Bay in August.

BOARDS AND AGENCIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOUSING CORPORATION

Minister's Introduction

With his appointment to the Executive Council in January 1984, the Honourable Gordon Wray was given portfolio responsibility for the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

With Mr. Wray's guidance, the corporation mounted an aggressive construction program in 1984, particularly in the area of public housing. A previous executive allocation allowed the corporation to embark on a $13.3 million, fast-track program that pushed the building of 128 single and 16 three-bedroom units in 16 high quality residential nine-plexes right through the design and construction phases to final completion in less than a year. Mr. Wray helped to officially dedicate the first of these buildings at a ribbon cutting ceremony in Cambridge Bay on November 21, exactly two months and 21 days from the start of construction and almost all the other units followed within the one year fast track deadline.

The nine-plex program, initiated by the former minister Arnold McCallum, and other program enhancements under Mr. Wray's guidance during his first year in office, made 1984 the corporation's most active construction year since 1980. Altogether, 263 public housing units were built. Mr. Wray also tabled plans to build an additional 220 public housing units in 1985/86 so that, during the two year period ending March 31, 1986, public housing capable of accommodating more than 2100 people will have been constructed.

Mr. Wray and the housing corporation have been mindful of the positive links that exist between the housing industry and other sectors of the economy, as well as the direct job creation and income generating aspects of residential construction. The minister took steps to ensure that Northern contractors receive the majority of construction work contracted by the corporation. The corporation plans in 1985 to tender separate shipping and erection contracts for all its projects in the Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions, breaking the jobs down so that smaller local businesses will not be handicapped by their level of operation or the size of their cash flow. This step should boost local economies. As well, the corporation strengthened its contract provisions to emphasize the need to utilize more local labour.

In 1984, the corporation's homeownership assistance program (HAP) was for the first time offered to people in the Eastern Arctic. The construction of 15 HAP units north of the treeline in 1984/85 is considered a breakthrough for homeownership in the North. It increases housing options available to Inuit people and proves that private homeownership can be viable in Arctic regions. HAP continued to be a useful stimulant to the housing market in the Mackenzie Valley in 1984 with the construction of a further 45 homes.

Indicative of the minister's commitment to private homeownership and the development of a viable housing market in the North, the corporation over the year designed new home financing programs for builder-owners and low income earners. These programs will be offered to Northerners in 1985-86.

In response to the persistent problem of inadequate funds to maintain public housing rental units in the Territories, a comprehensive study was undertaken to determine adequate funding levels for housing associations. Once additional resources become available, the corporation will be in a better position to ensure every public housing tenant has a properly maintained dwelling.

The minister and the corporation followed with considerable interest the work of the special Legislative Assembly committee on housing that was struck in mid-year to examine the housing situation in the Northwest Territories. In the process of its public hearings the special committee raised public awareness of the problems that exist and prompted Northerners to better articulate their concerns and expectations.

The minister and the housing corporation benefited from the public hearing process as they tried to fashion new programs and fine-tune existing ones to meet the needs of the people. The minister and the corporation supported and assisted the special committee during its work and look forward to acting upon its final recommendations which are expected in 1985. The interim recommendations of the committee are being studied to determine how they might be put into effect.

The corporation embarked on its first detailed, community by community five year capital plan. This exercise will also be of assistance to communities in their planning of land and municipal services. The corporation is also revising its two-year construction cycle for communities where shipping dates are later than August 1. This new cycle will straddle the autumn of one year and the spring and summer of the next.

The board of directors of the NWT Housing Corporation met with the Legislative Assembly's special committee on housing.

Jemma Bouvier, 16, Fort Providence.

Finance and Administration

The capital budget for the housing corporation in 1984 totalled $40,898,000 with 68% funded from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and 32% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The 1984 operations and maintenance budget for the corporation totalled $50,867,000 funded 29% from CMHC and 59% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. Rent collection and other recoveries contributed 12%.

Programs and Activities

Programs of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation are delivered by 41 staff members in six district offices. Offices are located in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Inuvik, Hay River and Yellowknife. The district staff are responsible for monitoring and assisting 45 housing associations and housing authorities, which carry out all property management functions for approximately 4,000 rental units.

A major function of the district offices is to provide training and support to housing associations and authorities. The corporation provides workshops for both district staff and housing association and authority personnel. The training is geared toward field workers and people in the communities, to aid in the smooth delivery of corporation programs.

The corporation offers programs to satisfy two basic housing needs. A homeownership assistance program and rural and remote mortgage assistance program is offered for individuals capable of operating and maintaining their own homes, or in areas where homeownership is not an option, the corporation delivers a rental program.

The homeownership assistance program assists approved clients to build their own home. Clients must have the initiative and resources to build the unit, and the ability to assume all operating costs when the unit is completed. Assistance is provided in the form of a material package. Material packages were approved for 60 clients in 1984.

The rural and remote housing program, offered by the housing corporation in partnership with CMHC, assists clients by subsidizing mortgage payments to 25% of adjusted family income. Nineteen units were being built or were purchased under this program in 1984.

The northern territorial rental purchase program is an ownership plan offered to people who live in housing corporation rental units. This is a rent to purchase program whereby a portion of rent paid is applied to the purchase of the unit. In all, 27 units were sold including eight in Baffin, two in Keewatin, four in Inuvik and a total of 13 in the Hay River and Yellowknife districts.

The senior citizens home repair program provides financial assistance to approved applicants who own their own homes, for repairs and improvements. Applicants receive assistance in the form of a grant, not exceeding $5,000, that can be used for materials, freight and labour. A total of $100,000 is available for the program. This allowed the corporation to provide 20 grants in the Yellowknife, Hay River and Inuvik districts. The large response to this program will probably result in the allocation of more funds to it in 1985.

A total of 119 new rental units were being constructed in ten communities under the public housing program in 1984. Most of these units are being constructed in the one and one half storey designs used in 1983. This design has been well received in most communities as a well-constructed, modest and energy-efficient home.

The corporation is also constructing an additional 144 units of single person's accommodation in what is now known as the nine-plex project. Funding for this project was approved by the Territorial Government in January 1984 and work on the units was started immediately. The program is designed to answer the special needs for housing in large communities, where employment opportunities are the greatest.

The rehabilitation program continued in 1984, with 91 northern rental units receiving extensive repair. As well, 124 units are scheduled for repair under a roof retrofit program.

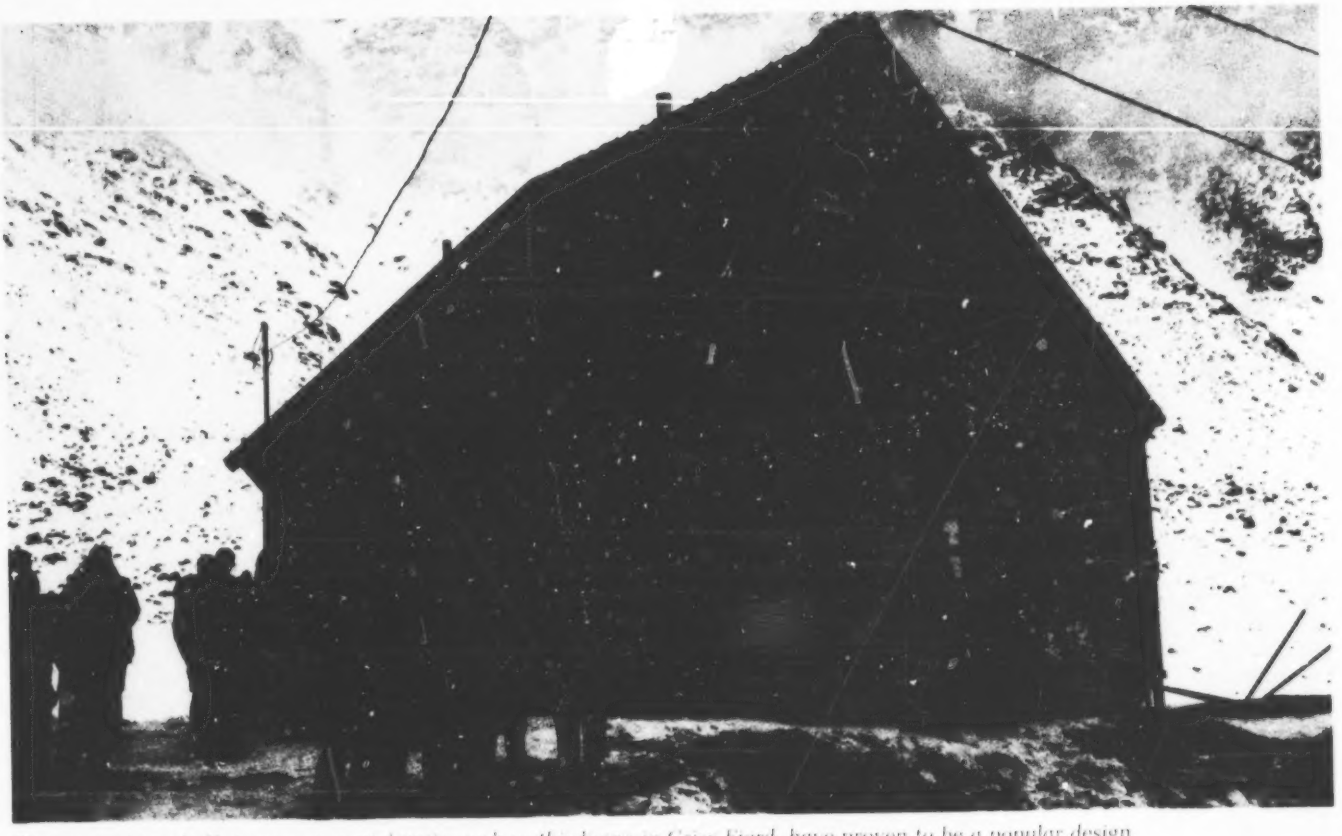
For rental housing units that do not qualify for major rehabilitation, but that require upgrading beyond the capacity of routine or preventative maintenance, the corporation utilized the extra-ordinary maintenance program. A total of $1,414,000 was spent on 718 units.

An enriched emergency repair program is used to provide some upgrading to northern rental units. During 1984, a budget of $238,000 was spent on 31 units in the Hay River, Yellowknife and Inuvik districts.

Board of Directors

In 1984 Robert Pilot, Deputy Minister of the Executive Council, resigned as the chairman of the board, and Gary Jaeb was subsequently appointed as the chairman.

In 1984, the board had a full contingent of 12 appointed members. The new members, all appointed in May, 1984, are: Carrol Bennett (Inuvik), Margaret Thom (Fort Providence), Gerald Chezie (Fort Smith), Simonie Alainga (Frobisher Bay) and Phillip Nukapiak (Rankin Inlet). These members joined Steve Brooks (Hay River), Simeonie Amagoalik (Resolute Bay), Charles Haogak (Sachs Harbour), Henry Ohokannoak (Cambridge Bay), Gabriel Hardisty (Wrigley), Tom Owlijoot (Eskimo Point), who also serves as the Deputy Chairman, and Gary Jaeb (Rae-Edzo). Victor Irving is the president and thirteenth member of the board.



The one and one half storey new rental units, such as this home in Grise Fiord, have proven to be a popular design.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

The Workers' Compensation Board was established under the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, 1977, and is responsible for administration of the ordinance.

Assessments are levied on all employers in the Northwest Territories on the basis of a percentage of their payrolls, to meet all claims payable during the year, including costs of administration. The assessments are also used to establish a reserve fund for the payment of future benefits, thereby insuring employers against being unduly or unfairly burdened with unexpected costs.

In 1984, benefits to workers were based on the year's maximum assessable remuneration (YMAR) of $26,400 per year.

During the year approximately 3,350 accidents were reported by workers in the Northwest Territories, up from 2,807 in 1983. The rise in the number of accidents reported can be attributed to the increased activity in the mining industry and the beginning of the Norman Wells — Zama Lake pipeline construction. Throughout the years statistics have shown that on an average, four accidents in ten result in time loss. This was also true in 1984.

A total of 3,120 active employers were registered with the board, involving a work force of 18,000 workers.

The board introduced a public information program to advise all registered hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories that they can apply for WCB coverage. Literature was sent to all communities, and personal visits were made to some of the settlements in the Keewatin, Kitikmeot and Baffin regions.

The annual review on compensation and medical costs for each sub-class indicated to the board that certain sub-classes qualified for a reduction in their assessment rates. In other sub-classes, increases in their costs were such that modest increases in their rates were necessary.

Merit rebate payments were again issued to qualifying employers operating in the Northwest Territories. These payments were made in 1984 based on the employer's record for 1983. Over the past five years the board has paid back nearly $5.5 million under its safety incentive program.

The board provided $60,000 to St. John Ambulance to hold first-aid and accident-prevention classes for workers. The courses concentrate on providing training to workers in higher risk occupations in the Northwest Territories. Programs instructing workers in accident prevention and treatment result in long-term gains. This program has been ongoing for five years, resulting in improved safety awareness and an increased number of persons who can provide first-aid treatment to workers.

THE COURTS

COURTS

In April 1984, a new Youth Court came into being in the Territories, replacing the former Juvenile Court. Young persons (aged 12 or more but under 16) who are charged with offences will be tried in the new court and not in the ordinary courts.

The Young Offenders Act of Canada, which replaces the old Juvenile Delinquents Act, gives much more emphasis to the rights of young persons than was the case under the previous law. This was to be expected in view of the requirements of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which became part of Canada's constitution in 1982.

The new court was created by the Young Offenders Ordinance of the Territories. Judges of the Territorial Court are now also Youth Court judges. In addition, justices of the peace may be specially appointed as Youth Court judges.

The new legislation contains detailed requirements to ensure protection of the rights of young persons who are required to appear before the Youth Court. Every young person has a right to representation by counsel, and to the advice of counsel, at any stage of proceedings against the young person under the new legislation.

It is expected that Youth Court hearings will require more time and much more detailed attention to the rights of young persons than was the experience under the old Juvenile Delinquents Act. More appeals and challenges are expected, both under the new legislation and under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, entailing heavier caseloads at all levels of the court system.

New Language Requirements

In June 1984, the new Official Languages Ordinance came partly into force in the Territories.

Chipewyan, Cree, Dogrib, Loucheux, South Slavey, North Slavey and Inuktitut are recognized in the new ordinance as official aboriginal languages. In addition, English and French are recognized as official languages.

Upon proclamation, the use of each of the official languages may be required in the courts, in cases subject to the ordinance. At present, under the Criminal Code, trials in the Territories may be held in either English or French. However, in practice to date (with very rare exceptions), proceedings under the Criminal Code have been held in English only, with interpreters being used where required.

The use of languages other than English can be expected to entail considerable language training for judges and other court officers. The judges of the Supreme Court have already undertaken French language studies, which are continuing, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Federal Judicial Affairs.

Appointments

The new year saw inclusion of Stindar (Stein) K. Lal among those honoured by appointment as a Queen's Counsel for Canada. Mr. Lal's "taking silk" was recognized by a short ceremony in the Supreme Court, in the presence of the assembled Bar and public. Mr. Lal is the deputy minister of Justice and Public Services of the Territories.

His Worship Sheldon Hebb, J. P. was appointed Chief Coroner of the Territories in July, 1984, with administrative responsibility for over 89 coroners under the Coroners Ordinance. Mr. Hebb is also the administrative officer for the justices of the peace program of the Department of Justice and Public Services of the Territories.

Events of Interest

The new members of the Executive council of the Legislative Assembly were sworn in at a brief public ceremony in the Supreme Court in January, 1984.

In March 1984, the northern conference on rural and circuit court justice in the north was held at Yellowknife, with participants coming from all parts of Canada and Alaska, as well as from the "lower 48" states of the U.S. The conference was held over a one week period, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. F. Tallis, now of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, a former resident Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeal held its annual June sittings at Yellowknife, the Honourable Chief Justice W. A. McGillivray presiding together with the Honourable Mr. Justice S. S. Lieberman, the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Stevenson and the Honourable Mr. Justice M. M. de Weerdt.

In June 1984, the heads of foreign missions visited the court house at Yellowknife and were provided with a briefing on the administration of justice in the Territories by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. M. de Weerdt of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Agnes Semmler, the first woman and native of the Territories to be appointed Deputy Commissioner, was sworn in at a brief public ceremony in the Supreme Court in September, 1984.

Mary Anne Sangris, 18, Detah (left); Sharon Alanak, 15, Holman Island.

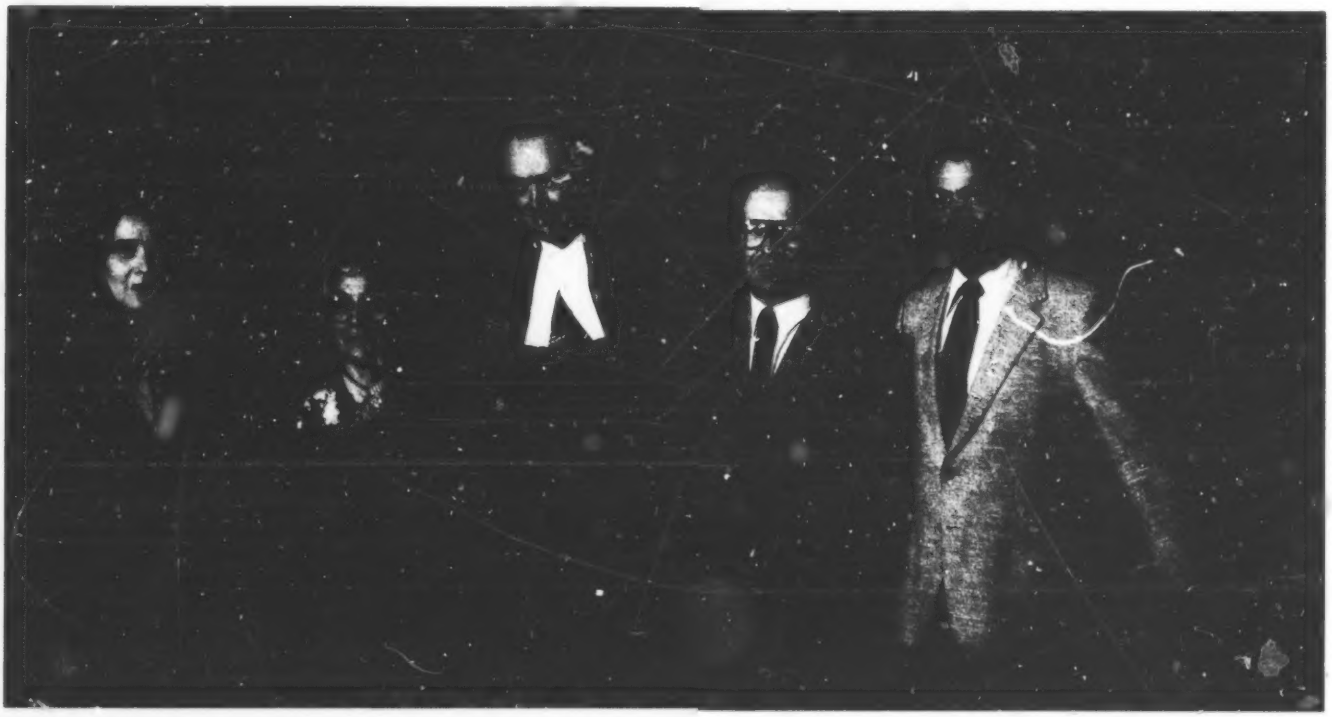
Notable Decisions

The Supreme Court of Canada, in March, 1984, refused leave to appeal from a unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal upholding a decision of the Supreme Court of the Territories in which it was held that the Plebiscite Ordinance is not in conflict with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Court of Appeal, in The Queen v Masazumi (decided in June, 1984), upheld the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territories in the earlier case of The Queen v Smith, rejecting a challenge to the Criminal Code sections providing for a six-person trial jury in criminal cases in the Territories.

The Court of Appeal, in June, 1984, allowed a highly publicized Crown sentence appeal in a case in which three residents of Hall Beach had been convicted of sexual assault upon a young girl, cultural elements having been put forward as a reason for leniency at first instance. While those elements were recognized on appeal, the sentence was increased to ensure that others would be deterred from similar conduct.

The Supreme Court, in October, 1984, declared that justices of the peace in the Territories do not hold office merely "during pleasure". The Court held that provisions of the Justices of the Peace Ordinance suggesting otherwise are inconsistent with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and are therefore of no force and effect in law. This test case raised questions as to the judicial independence of justices of the peace in the Territories. In the result, it was held that their judicial independence was not violated by the ordinance (as modified by the Court).



Agnes Semmler was sworn in as Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories in the Supreme Court in September. From left to right: the Hon. Nellie Cournoyea, MLA Nunakput; Deputy Commissioner Agnes Semmler; Mr. Justice M. M. de Weerdt; Commissioner John Parker; the Hon. Tom Butters, MLA Inuvik.

The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in session in Norman Wells.

Stevn Lal, deputy minister of Justice and Public Services, was appointed as a Queen's Counsel for Canada and "took silk" at a ceremony in the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. Guests included members of Mr. Lal's staff. From left to right: Patrick Orr, Deborah Meldazy, Guiseppa Bentivegna, Steve Lal.

The conference on rural and circuit court justice in the north was held in Yellowknife in March.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

First Session

The 24 members of the Tenth Legislative Assembly, elected in November 1983, met for the first time January 11. During this two-day sitting, the Assembly named Hay River MLA Donald Stewart as Speaker. James Wah-Shee, MLA for Rae-Lac La Martre, was elected deputy speaker and chairman of Committee of the Whole.

Following a secret ballot, the Assembly also recommended to the Commissioner that MLAs Tom Butters, Nellie Cournoyea, Tagak Curley, Bruce McLaughlin, Richard Nerysoo, Dennis Patterson, Nick Sibbeston and Gordon Wray form the Executive Council with Mr. Nerysoo (MLA Mackenzie Delta) as Government Leader. Mr. Nerysoo then became the first native government leader in Canada.

After a recess, the first session reconvened on February 3 and the members began the work of reviewing the main estimates for 16 departments, secretariats and corporations of the Territorial Government. Following 19 days of debate and questioning, the members finally approved a total budget of more than $550 million for the 1984-85 fiscal year.

Motions approved by the members included one to recommend increasing the Territorial supplement to the old age pension; another to endorse and encourage Prime Minister Trudeau's peace initiative; one requesting the Executive Council table its position on the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) aboriginal claims agreement for discussion and direction by the Assembly; and, one strongly urging a boycott of products from the United Kingdom and other countries boycotting Canadian fisheries products in protest against the Canadian seal hunt.

Legislation

Several ordinances received third reading and final assent during this session:

- an ordinance to approve expenditures for the public service for the 1984-85 financial year;
- an ordinance setting out a financial agreement between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada;
- an ordinance to authorize the Commissioner to borrow funds and make loans to municipalities during 1984-85;
- an ordinance respecting additional expenditures for the public service;
- an ordinance respecting young offenders and the Young Offenders Act of Canada;
- an ordinance amending the Territorial Parks Ordinance; and,
- an ordinance establishing a Science Institute for the Northwest Territories.

Other Business

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development John Munro addressed the Tenth Assembly on February 17. He made a statement on federal policies for the north, including responsible government for the Northwest Territories. The minister noted the federal government would be agreeable to handing over total responsibility to the NWT if a way could be developed to change the government should it lose confidence. Following his statement, members took the opportunity to question Mr. Munro on division, constitutional development, land claims agreements and economic development.

A Special Committee on Housing was formed to look into the operations of the NWT Housing Corporation. Three members from the eastern NWT and three from the west were appointed to the committee and its terms of reference were set. The committee agreed to hold hearings in communities across the Northwest Territories and prepare a report for the fall session of the Legislative Assembly.

Second Session

In May, the Legislative Assembly travelled to Fort Smith for its first full session in the town in almost 30 years. The Assembly last met in the community in 1955. Fort Smith Mayor John Vogt and Slave River MLA Arnold McCallum presented a carving by Fort Smith artist Sonny MacDonald to the Speaker and the Assembly to mark the occasion.

A motion at this session recommended the Territorial Government establish an NWT Sports Hall of Fame. Another motion, passed unanimously, urged the Minister of Renewable Resources and the Executive Council to take the necessary measures to preserve the market for the sale of ivory from the NWT, including exploring the possibility of developing new markets and urging the United States to remove its ban on the importation of Canadian ivory.

Also unanimously, the Members of the Assembly conveyed to John Munro, following his resignation as federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, their "deepest gratitude and appreciation for his contribution and undaunted service to the Northwest Territories."

The Special Committee on Housing also tabled its first interim report at this session.

Official Languages Ordinance

The major discussion during this session, focussed on the ordinance establishing French and English as official languages of the Northwest Territories, while recognizing and providing for the use of aboriginal languages. The bill recognizes Chipewyan, Cree, Dogrib, Loucheux, North and South Slavey and Inuktitut as the official native languages.

Leonie Kunnuk, 21, Igloolik and her son Neil

The Legislative Assembly convened for the first time in its new chamber attached to the Yellowknife Inn on October 31.

The Fort Smith session was adjourned May 16 and reconvened June 27 in Yellowknife to allow members time to consider the ordinance and discuss it with their constituents. As well, during this time Government Leader Richard Nerysoo travelled to Ottawa to determine federal reaction to the proposed NWT legislation and to discuss funding for development of the aboriginal languages. Following three days of intense discussion, the ordinance received third reading and final assent and the Commissioner announced his intention to sign into law the first regulations flowing from the Official Languages Bill.

New Home for the Assembly

In September, the Assembly moved into new quarters in Yellowknife. The newly-constructed facilities attached to the Yellowknife Inn include offices for staff and members year-round and accommodation for the chamber with meeting and caucus rooms as required. The Legislative Assembly convened for the first time in the new chamber October 31.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

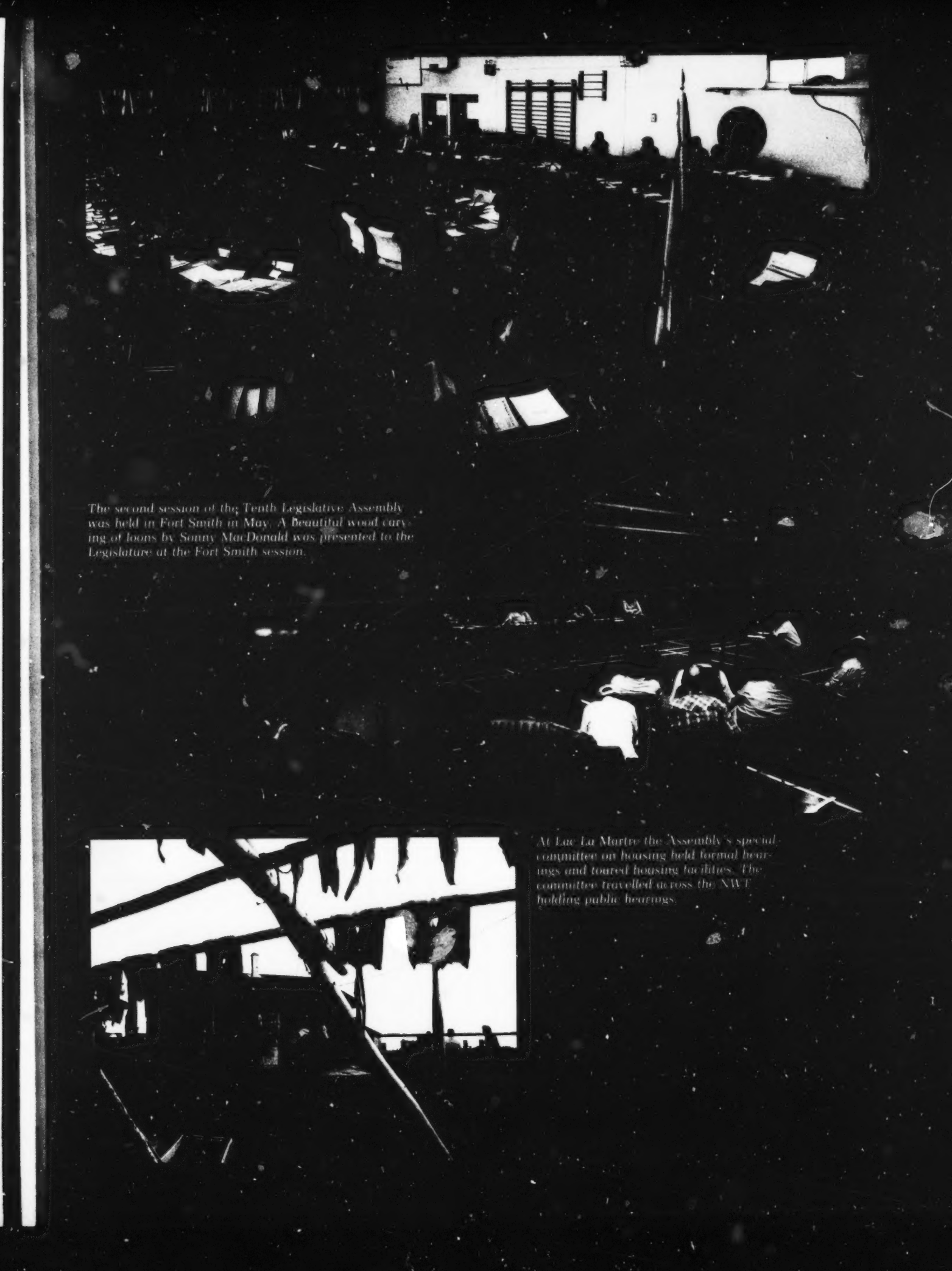
The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is an organization of legislators from various Commonwealth countries that attempts to promote understanding and cooperation through conferences, meetings, seminars and exchanges of delegations.

The Northwest Territories branch of the CPA met in Fort Smith in May during the Legislative Assembly session there and elected the Honourable Donald M. Stewart, Speaker of the Assembly, to the position of president of the association. Government Leader Richard Nerysoo was elected vice-president. MLAs Mr. McCallum, Mr. Pudluk and Deputy Speaker Mr. Wah-Shee were also elected to the executive.

Also, in May, Mr. Stewart and Clerk of the Assembly David Hamilton attended the annual meeting of the Canadian regional council of the CPA held in Ottawa while Lynda Sorensen, MLA for Yellowknife South, travelled to London, England for a CPA Seminar May 9-26.

The twenty-fourth CPA Canadian regional council was held in Halifax and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia July 29 to August 4. The NWT delegation was led by Deputy Speaker Mr. Wah-shee. Also attending were MLAs Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Paniloo, Mr. MacQuarrie, Mr. Wray and Clerk Mr. Hamilton. Topics on the agenda for the conference included censorship versus free speech; the impact of the charter and the protection of the rights of visible minorities.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hamilton also travelled to Douglas on the Isle of Man September 25 to October 5 for the thirtieth Commonwealth parliamentary conference.



The second session of the Tenth Legislative Assembly was held in Fort Smith in May. A beautiful wood carving of loons by Sonny MacDonald was presented to the Legislature at the Fort Smith session.

At Lac La Martre the Assembly's special committee on housing held formal hearings and toured housing facilities. The committee travelled across the NWT holding public hearings.

Standing and Special Committees

The Legislative Assembly has three major standing committees: the Standing Committees on Finance and Public Accounts; the Standing Committee on Legislation and the Management and Services Board.

The Standing Committees on Finance and Public Accounts review financial forecasts and the government's estimates; make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly concerning the financial aspects of government programs and policies; provide direction on spending priorities; carry out studies in areas which may affect Territorial finances and review government spending to ensure it has been effective.

The Standing Committee on Legislation reviews all draft legislation, except financial bills, proposed by the Executive Council before it is brought to the Assembly and makes recommendations concerning changes, additions or deletions to each bill. During 1984, one of the major pieces of legislation reviewed by the committee was the Young Offenders Ordinance, proposed by the Executive Council to complement the new Canada Young Offenders Act.

The Management and Services Board, chaired by the Speaker of the Assembly, administers the Assembly's support services and advises the House on matters such as members' indemnities and allowances. The Assembly's staff forms a separate unit which reports to the Management and Services Board. The board meets regularly to handle day-to-day administrative matters and, during 1984, also completed a review of members' benefits.

The Special Committee on Housing, formed during the first session of the Tenth Assembly, spent months travelling across the NWT to hold hearings in many communities. During the third session, the committee tabled its second interim report and requested an extension to present its final report in March, 1985.

By-Election

In a by-election held October 15, Yellowknife lawyer Ted Richard was elected to represent the constituency of Yellowknife South. The by-election was made necessary by the resignation of Lynda Sorensen, who had represented the riding since 1979. Mr. Richard was sworn in by Commissioner John Parker on October 30 and took his seat for the first time during the third session.

Third Session

When the third session opened October 31 in the new Assembly chambers in Yellowknife, the ceremonial chair built by Fort Smith carver Sonny MacDonald for the Pope's visit to Fort Simpson was on display. It had been lent to the Assembly for this session by the Fort Simpson Papal Visit Office.

In his opening address, Commissioner Parker announced he would no longer be sitting with elected members within the formal confines of the House or participating in debates "as one further step toward full responsible government and in recognition of normal Canadian parliamentary procedures."

Debate during the third session centred primarily on the interim report of the special committee on housing. In its report, the special committee recommended that housing be designated as the most urgent priority of the Government of the Northwest Territories and that capital funding be increased to allow the construction of at least 200 new public housing units in 1985-86. The Assembly adopted 19 interim recommendations of the committee and approved an extension of the special committee's mandate to complete further research and develop recommendations to be included in a final report for tabling at the Spring 1985 session.

Other motions approved at this session included one inviting the Royal Commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry in Canada to hold hearings in two Arctic coastal communities; another extending an invitation to Premier Jonathan Motzfeldt of Greenland to visit the NWT and appear before the Assembly; and, a strong-worded motion opposing the application of the Greenpeace organization for membership in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

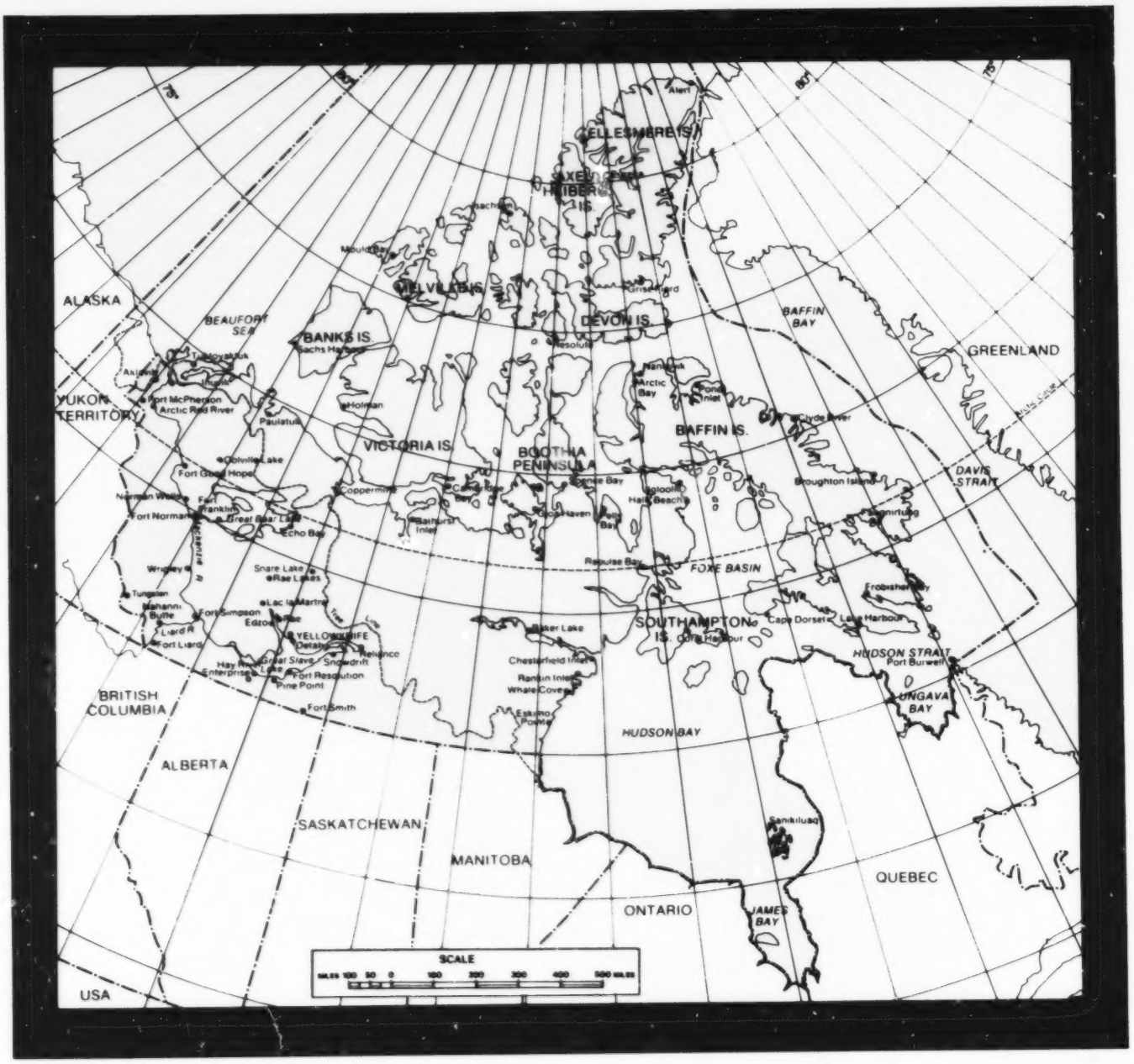
The members also agreed to consider establishing a committee to review the operations of the NWT Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council and to deal with the issue of language in the NWT as the first item of business in committee of the whole at the next session.

Legislation

Among legislation approved during this session was:
— an ordinance establishing a business loans and guarantees fund to be administered by six regional boards;
— ordinances approving additional expenditures for the public service for the 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years, and
— amendments to the Public Health, Consumer Protection, Regional and Tribal Councils and Labour Standards Ordinances.

In proroguing the session on November 9, Commissioner Parker announced the fourth session of the Tenth Assembly would begin in Yellowknife on February 6.

Northwest Territories



POOR
QUALITY
ORIGINAL